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KERALA

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KASARAGOD

M. VIJAYANUNNI
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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1981 CENSUS PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

KERALA STATE

Paper/Part number	*Title and subject matter*
Paper 1 of 1981	Provisional Population Totals
Paper 2 of 1981	Rural-urban Composition (Provisional Totals) Workers and Non-workers (Provisional Totals) Disabled persons
Paper 3 of 1981	Final Population Totals
Paper 4 of 1981	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Paper 5 of 1981	Final Totals of workers and non-workers
Part I	Administration Report—Enumeration and Tabulation (Not for sale. For office use only)
Part II-A	General Population Tables (A-series—Tables A-1 to A-5)
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III-A & B (i)	General Economic Tables (B-Series—Tables B-1 to B-8 and B-11 to B-17)
Part III-A & B (ii)	General Economic Tables (B-Series—Tables B-18 to B-20)
Part III-A & B (iii)	General Economic Tables (B-Series—Tables B-21 and B-22)
Part IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables (C-Series—Tables C-1 to C-6)
Part V-A & B	Migration Tables (D-Series—Tables D-1 to D-8, D-13 and D-15)
Part VI-A & B	Fertility Tables (F-Series—Tables F-1 to F-27)
Part VII	Houses and Disabled Population—Report and Tables (H-Series—Tables H-1 and H-2)
Part VIII-A & B	Household Tables (HH-Series—Tables HH-1 to HH-9, HH-11, HH-12 and HH-17)
Part IX	Special tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC-Series—Tables SC-1 to SC-6; ST-Series-Tables ST-1 to ST-9)
Part X-A	State Town Directory
Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns
Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	State Census Atlas
Part XIII-A & B	District Census Handbooks—One volume for each district (Village and Town Directories and Primary Census Abstract)

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PREFACE TO THE D.C.H. SERIES

The District Census Handbooks (D.C.H.) constitute an important set of census publications brought out by the census organisation which are widely made use of by the State Government and its district-level and lower officials for planning, development and administration purposes as well as by a large cross-section of data users like academicians, scholars, researchers and other non-governmental agencies.

This volume presents the Village and Town Directories under Part A and the Primary Census Abstract under Part B. The Village Directory gives for each village the area, population, educational, medical, civic and other amenities and land use. The Town Directory gives for each town the area, population characteristics, physical aspects, communications, municipal finance, educational, medical, civic and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. The Primary Census Abstract presents certain other basic data like number of residential houses and households, literates, Scheduled Caste and Tribe population, workers by main categories, marginal workers and non-workers.

The data presented under Village and Town Directories were furnished by the Village Officers through the Tahsildars in respect of rural villages and by the Commissioners or Executive Officers concerned in respect of urban areas respectively. The data presented under Primary Census Abstract were collected during the census operations by the census field organisation consisting of Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers and District Census Officers. Thanks are due to all these field officials who have provided the basic data required for the compilation of this volume.

The preparation of the statements and tables for this volume was undertaken in the Census Directorate of Kerala, Trivandrum by M. K. Vilasini, Statistical Assistant and M. Parvathi Ammal, E. Rahima Beevi, S. Radhamani and B. Prasannakumari, Computors. A. Sadasivan Achari, V. Thulaseedharan and Michael Gomez, Draughtsmen and S. Krishna Pillai, Artist drew the maps and art work. C. Sarojini Amma, U.D. Clerk typed the manuscript and M. P. Regunathan, Printing Inspector attended to the printing aspects. P. M. Rugmini Amma, Investigator wrote the preliminary draft and S. Jayashanker, Assistant Director prepared the final draft and attended to the production of the volume at all stages. I record my appreciation for the painstaking and dedicated services rendered by all my colleagues in giving shape to this volume. My thanks are also due to the District Collector, Kasaragod who provided all the photographs included in this volume.

While the collection and tabulation of data and the designing, compilation and production of these District Census Handbook volumes were undertaken by the Census Department at its own expense, in keeping with the past practice, the State Government agreed to bear the cost of printing which is only appropriate since the State Government Departments and offices are the major users of these handbooks and the bulk of the copies are made available to them free of cost. It is hoped that all data-users will find the format and contents of the 1981 D.C.H. series convenient and useful.

M. VIJAYANUNNI,
Director of Census Operations,
Kerala.

Trivandrum.

REFERENCE DATES ADOPTED FOR THIS VOLUME

The Village Directory and Town Directory data were gathered as on 1st October 1979 and hence relate to the position as on that date. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data and general statistics were collected during the census operations as on 1st March 1981 which was the reference date for the 1981 census and hence this volume presents census and statistical data on the taluks, villages , towns, panchayats and development blocks as per their jurisdiction on 1st March 1981 without reference to the subsequent changes except recasting the population for the newly formed Kasaragod district comprising of the entire Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks. However if change in jurisdiction had occurred in the case of any unit during the period 1st March 1981 to 1st July 1983 an indication to that effect has been given, for information, against the administrative units concerned which have undergone changes.

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PART A

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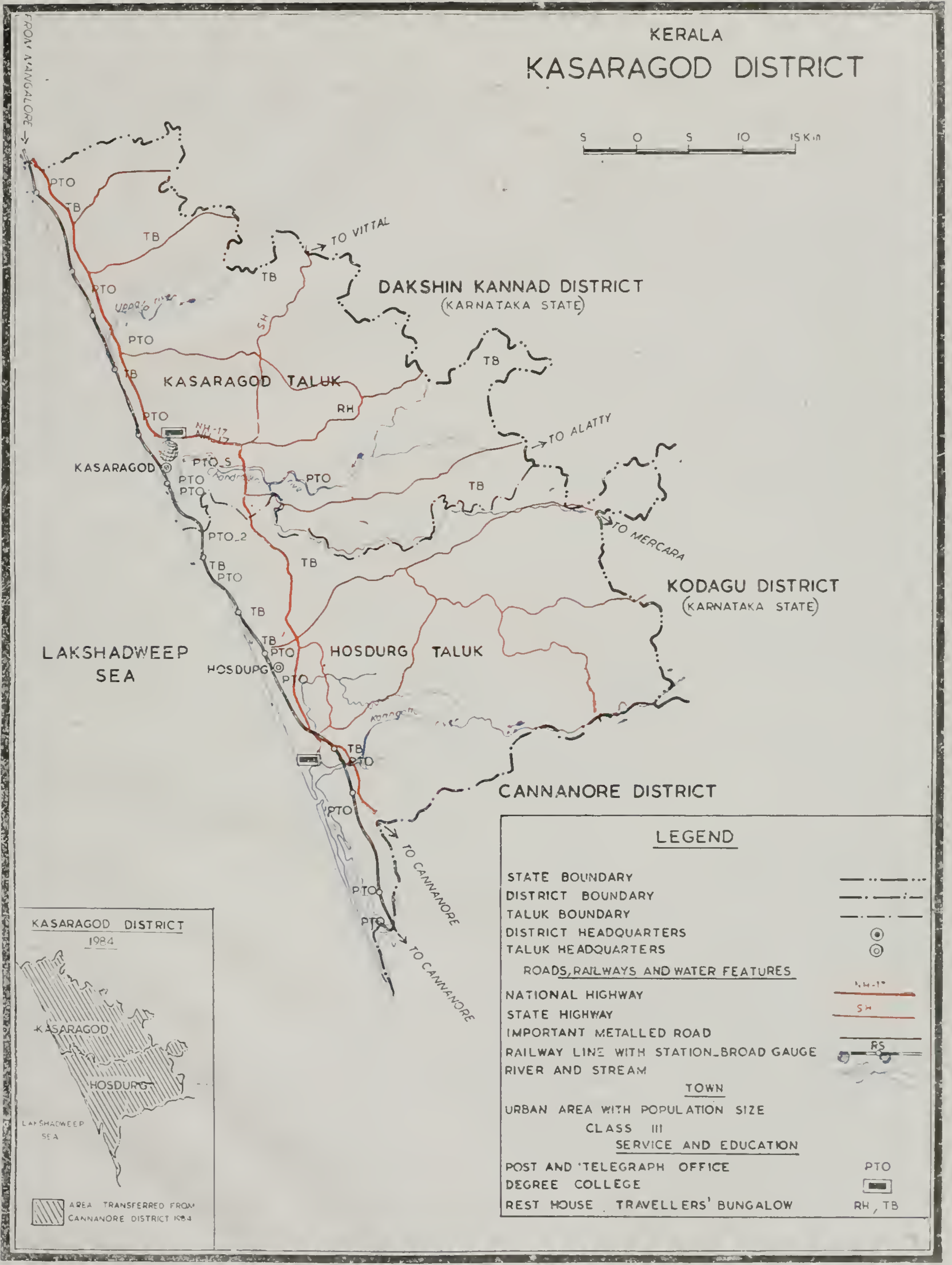

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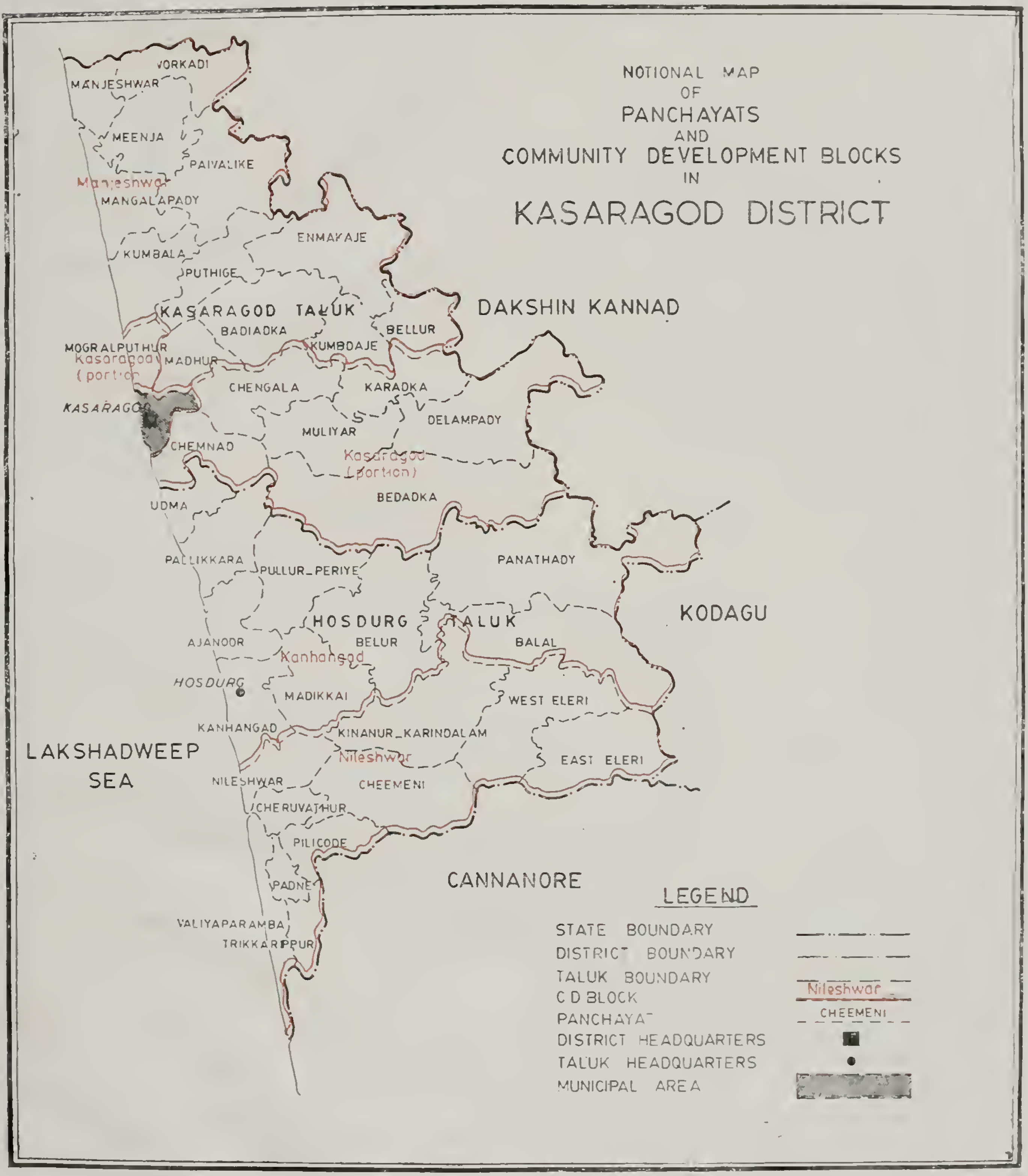
IMPORTANT STATISTICS AND MAPS

IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT, 1981

				Kerala State	*Kasaragod District*
1.	Population 1981	Total	Persons	25,453,680	872,741
			Males	12,527,767	432,025
			Females	12,925,913	440,716
		Rural	Persons	20,682,405	829,604
			Males	10,167,417	410,577
			Females	10,514,988	419,027
		Urban	Persons	4,771,275	43,137
			Males	2,360,350	21,448
			Females	2,410,925	21,689
2.	Decadal population growth rate (1971–81)			+19·24	+27·78
3.	Area (sq. km.) 1981			38,863	1,990
4.	Density of population, 1981 (per sq. km.)			655	439
5.	Sex ratio, 1981 (Females per 1,000 males)			1,032	1,026
6.	Literacy rate, 1981		Persons	70·42	55·07
			Males	75·26	63·48
			Females	65·73	46·82
7.	Percentage of urban population to total population, 1981			18·74	4·94
8.	Work participation rate 1981 (percentage to total population)				
	(*i*) Main workers		Persons	26·68	30·21
			Males	41·04	42·81
			Females	12·76	17·85
	(*ii*) Marginal workers		Persons	3·85	3·17
			Males	3·85	2·82
			Females	3·85	3·51
	(*iii*) Non-workers		Persons	69·47	66·62
			Males	55·11	54·36
			Females	83·39	78·64
9.	Break-up of main workers, 1981				
	(*i*) Cultivators		Persons	13·07	14·02
			Males	15·67	17·40
			Females	4·95	6·08
	(*ii*) Agricultural labourers		Persons	28·23	27·50
			Males	23·32	23·74
			Females	43·55	36·34
	(*iii*) Household industry		Persons	3·69	1·68
			Males	2·42	1·30
			Females	7·64	2·58
	(*iv*) Other workers		Persons	55·01	56·80
			Males	58·59	57·56
			Females	43·86	55·00
10.	Scheduled Caste population (Percentage to total population), 1981		Persons	10·02	7·50
			Males	10·06	7·63
			Females	9·97	7·38
11.	Scheduled Tribe population (percentage to total population), 1981		Persons	1·03	2·81
			Males	1·05	2·89
			Females	1·01	2·74
12.	Number of occupied residential houses, 1981			4,297,322	141,098

		Kerala State	*Kasaragod District*
13.	Number of households, 1981	4,423,277	143,815
14.	Number of Development Blocks (as on 1-3-1981)	151	4
	Number of Development Blocks (as on 1-7-1983)	158	4
15.	Number of panchayats (as on 1-3-1981)	1000	38
16.	Total number of towns, 1981	106	1
	(*i*) Statutory towns	48	1
	(*ii*) Census towns	58	..
17.	Total number of urban agglomerations, 1981	9	..
18.	Total number of urban outgrowths, 1981	5	..
19.	Total number of revenue villages (as on 1-3-1981)	1,331	63
	(*i*) Number of revenue villages wholly urban	112	1
	(*ii*) Number of revenue villages wholly rural	1,133	62
	(*iii*) Number of revenue villages partly urban and partly rural	86	..
20.	Total number of desoms/karas (as on 1-3-1981)	6,416	116
	(*i*) Number of desoms/karas wholly urban	634	3
	(*ii*) Number of desoms/karas wholly rural	5,654	113
	(*iii*) Number of desoms/karas partly urban and partly rural	128	..


NOTIONAL MAP OF PANCHAYATS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN
KASARAGOD DISTRICT
VORKADI
MANJESHWAR
MEENJA
PAIVALIKE
Manjeshwar
MANGALAPADY
ENMAKAJE
KUMBALA
PUTHIGE
KASARAGOD TALUK
BADIADKA
BELLUR
KUMBDAJE
MOGRALPUTHUR
Kasaragod (portion)
MADHUR
CHENGALA
KARADKA
KASARAGOD
DELAMPADY
MULIYAR
CHEMNAD
Kasaragod (portion)
BEDADKA
DAKSHIN KANNAD
UDMA
PALLIKKARA
PULLUR_PERIYE
PANATHADY
HOSDURG TALUK
KODAGU
AJANOOR
BELUR
BALAL
Kanhangad
HOSDURG
MADIKKAI
WEST ELERI
KANHANGAD
KINANUR_KARINDALAM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Nileshwar
EAST ELERI
NILESHWAR
CHEEMENI
CHERUVATHUR
PILICODE
PADNE
CANNANORE
VALIYAPARAMBA
TRIKKARIPPUR
LEGEND
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
C D BLOCK
PANCHAYAT
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
MUNICIPAL AREA
Nileshwar
CHEEMENI

LIST OF PANCHAYATS IN KASARAGOD DISTRICT, 1981

(in alphabetical order)

	Panchayat	*Development block in which located*	*Area in sq. km.*	*Population*
	1	2	3	4
1.	Ajanoor	Kanhangad	27·83	34,307
2.	Badiadka	Manjeshwar	67·80	22,576
3.	Balal	Kanhangad	93·20	16,019
4.	Bedadka	Kasaragod	151·48	35,485
5.	Bellur	Manjeshwar	64·46	7,614
6.	Belur	Kanhangad	95·44	23,259
7.	Cheemeni	Nileshwar	72·70	17,442
8.	Chemnad	Kasaragod	40·11	33,763
9.	Chengala	Kasaragod	53·79	28,683
10.	Cheruvathur	Nileshwar	18·37	20,573
11.	Delampady	Kasaragod	49·85	16,823
12.	East Eleri	Nileshwar	62·52	20,127
13.	Enmakaje	Manjeshwar	78·23	21,302
14.	Kanhangad	Kanhangad	39·54	46,176
15.	Karadka	Kasaragod	41·17	14,802
16.	Kinanur-Karindalam	Nileshwar	77·49	18,144
17.	Kumbala	Manjeshwar	40·18	28,921
18.	Kumbdaje	Manjeshwar	31·03	10,365
19.	Madhur	Manjeshwar	26·04	18,493
20.	Madikkai	Kanhangad	51·83	16,116
21.	Mangalpady	Manjeshwar	36·30	30,013
22.	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	24·40	26,476
23.	Meenja	Manjeshwar	44·91	15,189
24.	Mogral-Puthur	Kasaragod	14·24	14,123
25.	Muliyar	Kasaragod	34·27	16,132
26.	Nileshwar	Nileshwar	26·23	31,528
27.	Padne	Nileshwar	13·39	11,447
28.	Paivalike	Manjeshwar	72·50	23,277
29.	Pallikkara	Kanhangad	39·09	26,999
30.	Panathady	Kanhangad	140·62	29,001
31.	Pilicode	Nileshwar	26·77	17,964
32.	Pullur-Periye	Kanhangad	63·25	18,500
33.	Puthige	Manjeshwar	39·61	13,041
34.	Trikkarippur	Nileshwar	23·31	26,694
35.	Udma	Kanhangad	23·53	26,958
36.	Valiyaparamba	Nileshwar	16·14	11,723
37.	Vorkadi	Manjeshwar	45·41	17,263
38.	West Eleri	Nileshwar	77·45	22,286

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LIST OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN KASARAGOD DISTRICT

(in alphabetical order)

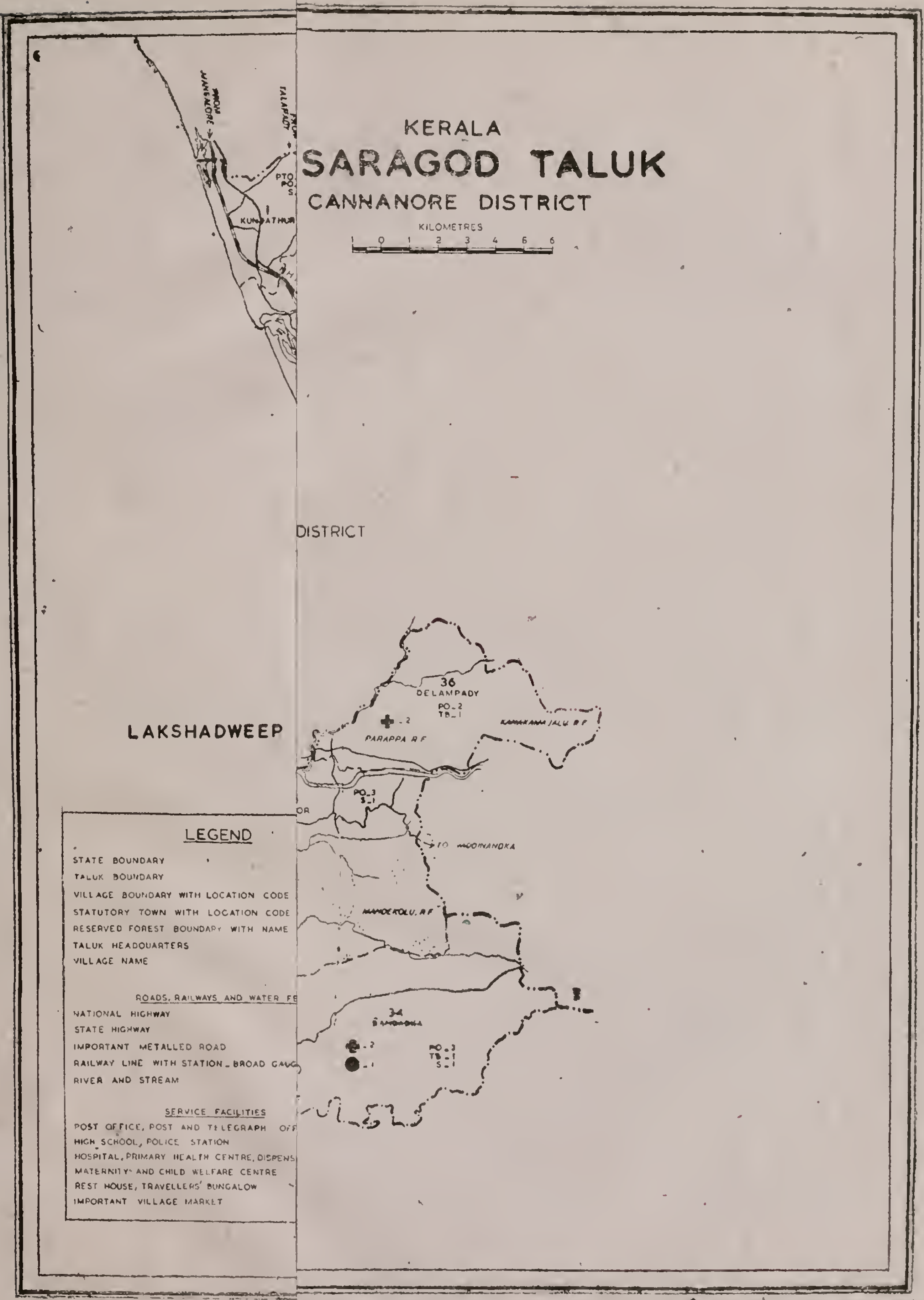
Development Block/ Panchayat		*Area in sq. km.*	*Population*
1		2	3
1. Kanhangad	..	**574·33**	**237,335**
1. Ajanoor	..	27·83	34,307
2. Balal	..	93·20	16,019
3. Belur	..	95·44	23,259
4. Kanhangad	..	39·54	46,176
5. Madikkai	..	51·83	16,116
6. Pallikkara	..	39·09	26,999
7. Panathady	..	140·62	29,001
8. Pullur-Periye	..	63·25	18,500
9. Udma	..	23·53	26,958
2. Kasaragod	.	**384·91**	**159,811**
1. Bedadka	.	151·48	35,485
2. Chemnad	..	40·11	33,763
3. Chengala	..	53·79	28,683
4. Delampady	.	49·85	16,823
5. Karadka	..	41·17	14,802
6. Mogral-Puthur	..	14·24	14,123
7. Muliyar	..	34·27	16,132
3. Manjeshwar	..	**570·87**	**234,530**
1. Badiadka	..	67·80	22,576
2. Bellur	..	64·46	7,614
3. Enmakaje	..	78·23	21,302
4. Kumbdaje	..	31·03	10,365
5. Kumbala	..	40·18	28,921
6. Madhur	..	26·04	18,493
7. Mangalpady	.	36·30	30,013
8. Manjeshwar	.	24·40	26,476
9. Meenja	.	44·91	15,189
10. Paivalike	..	72·50	23,277
11. Puthige	.	39·61	13,041
12. Vorkadi	..	45·41	17,263
4. Nileshwar	..	**414·37**	**197,928**
1. Cheemeni	..	72·70	17,442
2. Cheruvathur	..	18·37	20,573
3. East Eleri	..	62·52	20,127
4. Kinanur-Karindalam	..	77·49	18,144
5. Nileshwar	..	26·23	31,528
6. Padne	..	13·39	11,447
7. Pilicode	..	26·77	17,964
8. Trikkarippur	..	23.31	26,694
9. Valiyaparamba	..	16·14	11,723
10. West Eleri	..	77·45	22,286

KASARAGOD TALUK

LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS—KASARAGOD TALUK

(in alphabetical order)

Sl. No.	Village/Town		Code	Area in sq. km.	Population
1	2		3	4	5
	Villages				
1.	Adhur	..	25	41·17	14,802
2.	Adoor	..	35	34·17	11,875
3.	Badoor	..	14	19·98	8,054
4.	Bandadka	..	34	45·36	11,204
5.	Bayar	..	11	24·49	7,977
6.	Bedadka	..	32	67·55	15,252
7.	Bela	..	20	22·79	6,483
8.	Bombrana	..	16	16·79	10,566
9.	Chengala	..	27	21·12	17,021
10.	Delampady	..	36	15·68	4,948
11.	Ednad	..	15	19·63	4,987
12.	Enmakaje	..	12	34·68	9,045
13.	Hosbettu	..	7	11·75	13,140
14.	Ichlangod	..	9	17·81	9,835
15.	Kadambar	..	6	20·60	7,858
16.	Kalanad	..	28	16·77	21,046
17.	Kayyar	..	10	22·62	6,841
18.	Kodlamogaru	..	3	22·75	8,255
19.	Koipady	..	17	23·39	18,355
20.	Kolathur	..	31	17·63	4,014
21.	Kudlu	..	18	24·77	24,398
22.	Kumbdaje	..	24	31·03	10,365
23.	Kunjathur	..	1	12·65	13,336
24.	Kuttikkole	..	33	20·94	5,015
25.	Madhur	..	19	15·51	8,218
26.	Maire	..	13	13·96	3,969
27.	Meenja	..	5	24·31	7,331
28.	Muliyar	..	30	34·27	16,132
29.	Nettanige	..	23	26·88	7,614
30.	Padi	..	26	32·67	11,662
31.	Padre	..	22	29·59	8,288
32.	Paivalike	..	4	25·39	8,459
33.	Perdala	..	21	45·01	16,093
34.	Thekkil	..	29	23·34	12,717
35.	Uppala	..	8	18·49	20,178
36.	Vorkadi	..	2	22·66	9,008
	Town				
1.	Kasaragod	..	1	16·68	43,137



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HOSDURG TALUK

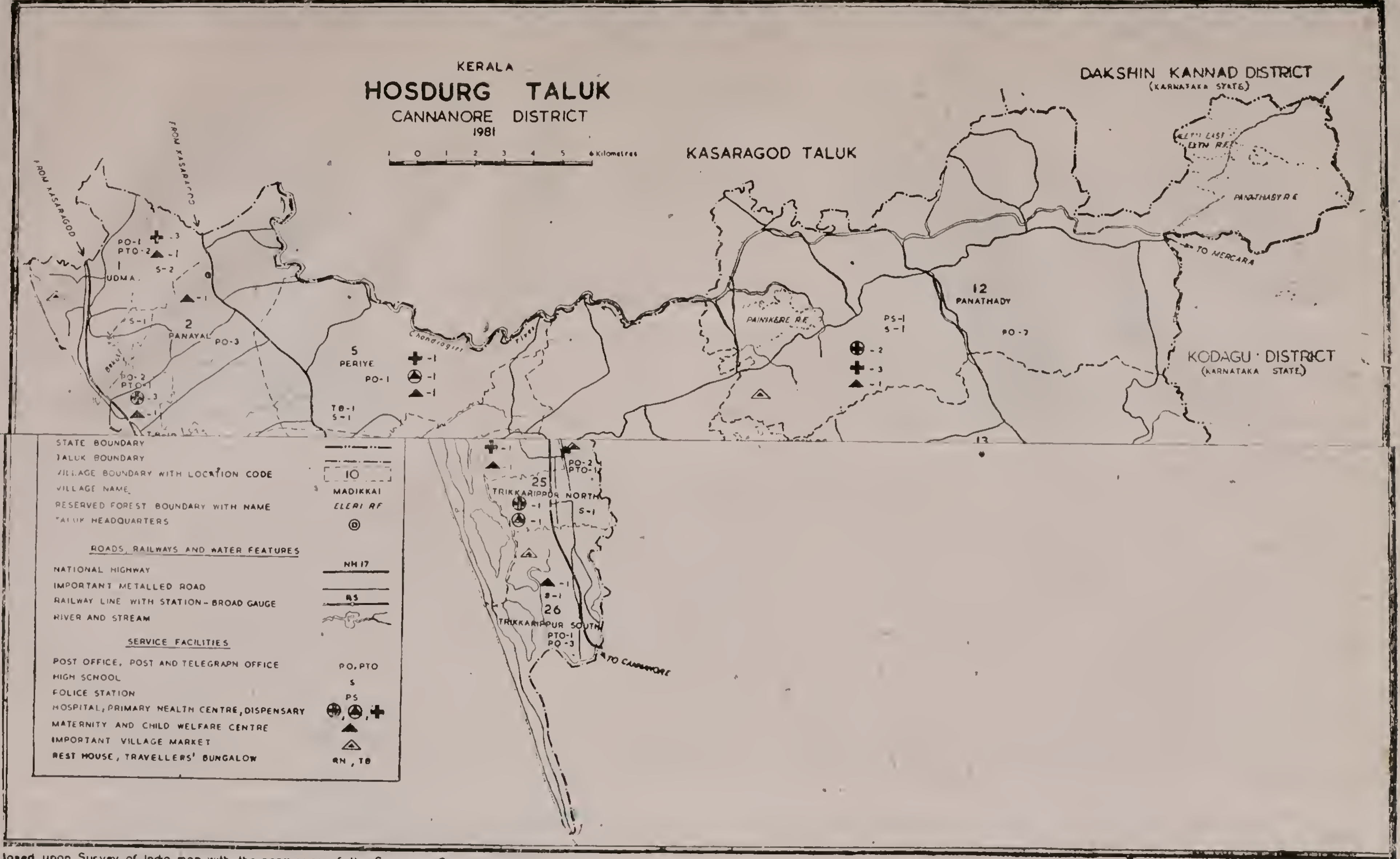
LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS—HOSDURG TALUK

(in alphabetical order)

Sl. No.	*Village/ Town*		*Code*	*Area in sq. km.*	*Population*
1	2		3	4	5
	Villages				
1.	Ajanoor	..	7	14·61	22,823
2.	Belur	..	11	95·44	23,259
3.	Cheemeni	..	21	37·00	6,211
4.	Cheruvathur	..	18	18·37	20,573
5.	Chithari	..	4	13·22	11,484
6.	Eleri East	..	14	62·52	20,127
7.	Eleri West	..	15	77·45	22,286
8.	Hosdurg	..	8	15·94	25,087
9.	Kanhangad	..	9	23·60	21,069
10.	Karindalam	..	20	23·91	5,284
11.	Kayyur	..	19	35·70	11,231
12.	Kinanur	..	16	53·58	12,860
13.	Kodukkat	..	22	16·82	7,307
14.	Madikkai	..	10	51·83	16,116
15.	Maloth	..	13	93·20	16,019
16.	Nileshwar	..	17	26·23	31,528
17.	Padne	..	24	25·66	20,578
18.	Pallikkara	..	3	10·92	15,887
19.	Panathady *	..	12	140·62	29,001
20.	Panayal	..	2	28·17	11,112
21.	Periye	..	5	34·59	8,191
22.	Pilicode	..	23	9·95	10,657
23.	Pullur	..	6	28·66	10,309
24.	Trikkarippur North	..	25	9·03	12,409
25.	Trikkarippur South	..	26	18·15	16,877
26.	Udma	..	1	23·53	26,958

Towns—Nil

* Bifurcated into 'Kallar' and 'Panathady' villages after 1981.



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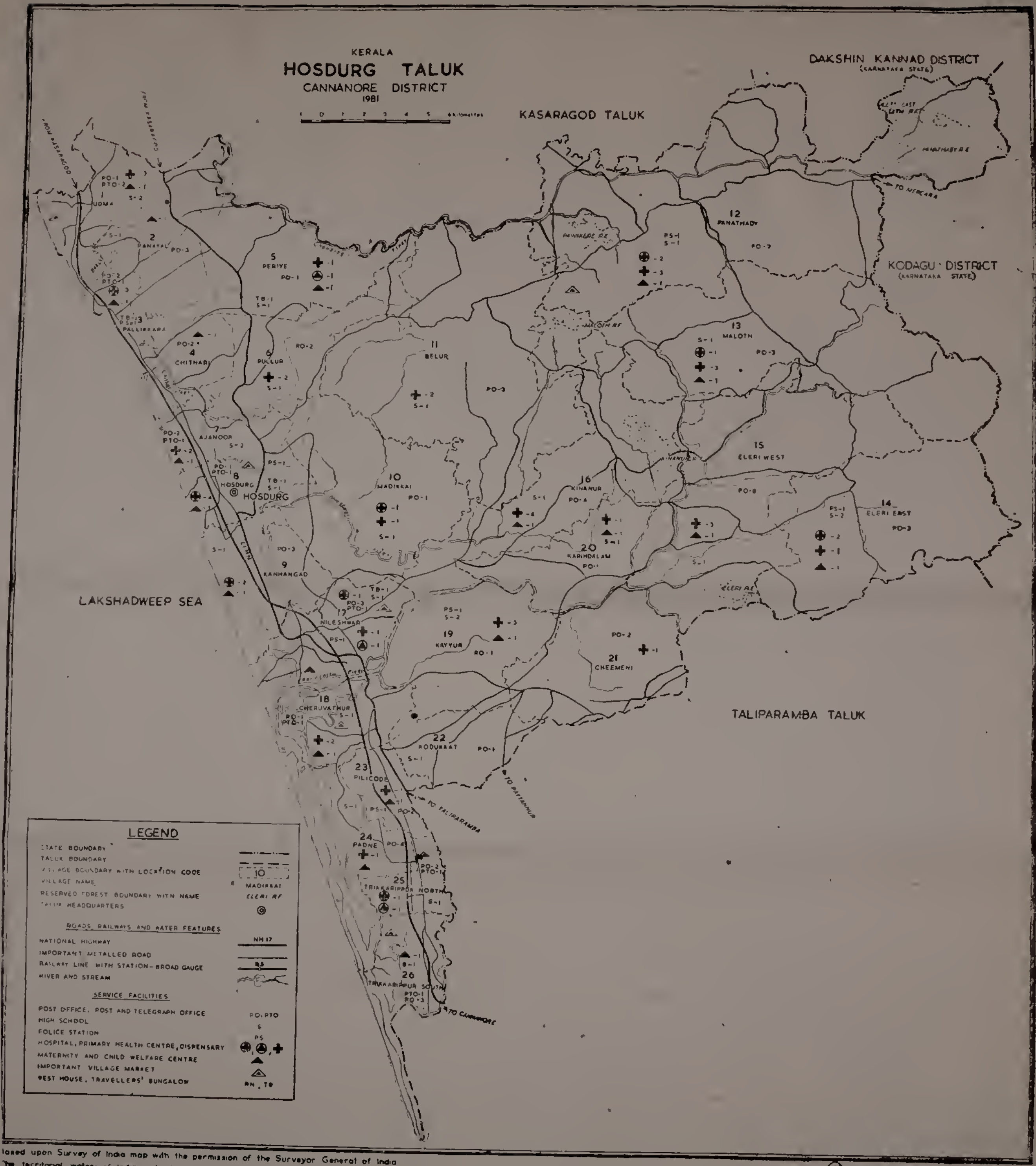

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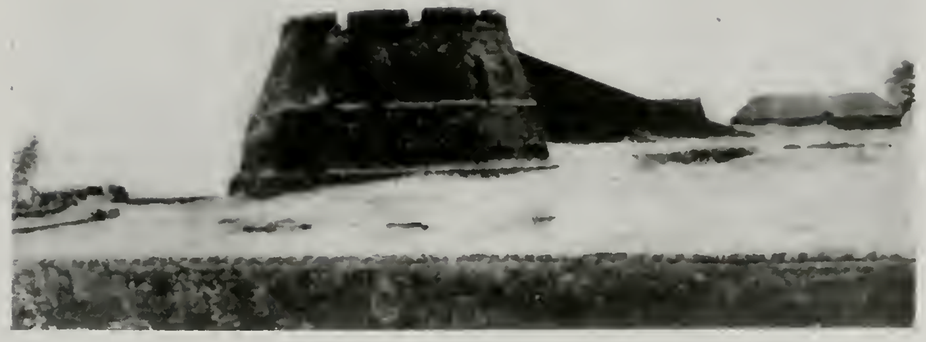
BEACH AT BEKAL FORT

BEKAL FORT-A VIEW



GUMBAZ OF BEKAL FORT

SEA VIEW FROM BEKAL FORT

MADHUR SIDDI VINAYAKA TEMPLE, KASARAGOD

LAKE TEMPLE AT ANANTHAPURA

GOVT COLLEGE, KASARAGOD WHICH HAS CELEBRATED SILVER JUBILEE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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ANALYTICAL NOTE

GENERAL

Evolution and scope of the District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook was introduced for the first time in the 1951 census. The lay-out of the volume comprised of a short account of the district and the people, important census tables, rural statistics and urban statistics separately covering details of area, houses, population, number of literates, distribution of livelihood classes, the number of institutions; and general information on amenities etc. in respect of each village. The data for the area forming part of the present Kerala State were included in the District Census Handbooks of South Kanara and Malabar of Madras State and in the District Census Handbooks for the districts of Trichur, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State.

2. A detailed procedure was adopted for the preparation of the District Census Handbooks in the 1961 census. The District Census Handbook was divided into three parts viz. Part-A dealing with the general description of the district, progress made during the last decade, review of population, literacy, employment, unemployment, household economic data and gazetteer; Part-B covering census tables; and Part-C consisting of Village and Town Directory showing the amenities, Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and the number of industrial establishments according to type. At the time of the 1961 census, there were 9 districts in the State viz. Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum and for each district a separate volume was published.

3. In the 1971 census, the content of District Census Handbook was modified. It comprised of three parts—Part-A comprising of the Town and Village Directory, Part-B Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and Part-C Census tables. Of these Parts A and B were combined and published as one volume and Part-C as another volume. The presentation of Panchayat and Community Development Block PCA was a special feature of the DCH of 1971. There were 10 districts (Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum) at the time of the 1971 census (i.e. 1st April 1971). On 26th January 1972, a new district, Idukki, was formed carving out portions of Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. To cater to the needs of the data users, a special volume on Idukki was also published subsequently.

4. In the 1981 census, the District Census Handbook for each district is brought out in one volume comprised of two parts Part-A Village and Town Directory and Part-B Primary Census Abstract. At the outset, an analytical note is given which depicts a general background on the district and the analytical results on the statements and tables included in the volume. It is hoped to serve as a useful reference book for administrators, planners and scholars.

Village Directory

5. The Village Directory included in this volume gives the amenities available in each village in respect of educational, medical, drinking water, markets, power supply, post and telegraph, communications, approach to villages, places of archaeological and religious interest and distribution of land use area. A consolidated abstract of all these amenities for each taluk is presented as an Appendix in Section I. Land utilisation data in respect of census town (villages), list of villages where no amenities are available and, Taluk-wise list of villages according to the proportion of SC/ST population by ranges are the other appendices included in Section I.

6. The amenities available in the rural areas of the district are presented in the Village Directory. If an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance, in broad ranges, from the nearest place where the amenity is available is given. The restructuring of the formats for the 1981 District Census Handbook is intended to incorporate more data on infrastructural aspects in relation to amenities useful for rural planning. Some new items of information such as adult literacy centres, primary health subcentres have been added in the present volume as compared to 1971.

Town Directory

7. The Town Directory data are presented in six statements in which the towns are arranged in alphabetical order within the district. These statements include status of towns (i.e. corporation, municipal, cantonment, township, non-municipal), population for the period 1901 to 1981, physical aspects, location,

municipal finance, civic and other amenities, educational, medical, recreational and cultural facilities and trade, commerce, industry and banking etc. Since there is only one town, viz. Kasaragod municipal town, in this district at the time of the 1981 census, the Town Directory contains data in respect of this town alone. (Kanhangad panchayat was elevated as a municipal town only on 1st June 1983 and hence it was not treated as a town in this report).

Primary Census Abstract

8. Part–B consists of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA). PCA comprises of basic population data (i.e. population, number of SC and ST, literates, workers and their categories and non-workers) upto the level of desom for rural areas and wards for census towns. Another salient feature of the 1981 census is the introduction of an additional PCA on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, the Community Development Block and Panchayat PCA are also presented in the DCH volumes of Kerala.

Census Concepts

RURAL–URBAN AREAS

9. The classification of rural and urban areas adopted in census is as follows. Urban areas comprise of statutory towns and non-municipal towns (census towns). It may, however, be noted that Panchayats include non-municipal towns also, though there is no such towns in this district. However, for understanding the procedure adopted in the 1981 census, their concepts are extracted below:

URBAN

(i) *Statutory towns*—All places with local authority like corporations, municipalities, cantonments, notified town areas etc. irrespective of whether they satisfy the criterion laid down under item (ii) below:

(ii) *Census towns*—All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

(*a*) A minimum population of 5,000;

(*b*) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile) and

(*c*) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

10. Accordingly, in the 1981 census in Kerala, all statutory towns were treated as towns irrespective of whether they satisfied the three-fold criteria or not. The criteria were then strictly applied to all revenue villages based on the 1971 census data and all villages which satisfied the criteria were treated as Census Towns. Census Towns (Non-Municipal Towns) are places treated as towns only for the purpose of census. In the present census, industrial category III comprising of activities like fishing, livestock, hunting, plantations and orchards etc. was treated as allied agricultural activity and was not treated as a non-agricultural occupation for the purpose of the third criterion mentioned above. Thus, the third criterion was calculated with reference to the figures for working categories IV to IX given in the Primary Census Abstract of the 1971 census.

RURAL

11. It is rather difficult to give a precise definition for rural area. The urban areas were defined in each census and all the residuary portion is treated as rural. Since varying definitions were followed for urban areas in each census the composition of rural areas also varied from census to census.

URBAN AGGLOMERATION

12. The concept of urban agglomerations adopted for the first time in the 1971 census was an improvement of the concept of *town group* adopted in the 1961 census. The same urban agglomeration concept has been continued in the 1981 census. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. For example, around a core city or statutory town, there might have come up sizable and well-established urban appendages like railway colonies, university campuses, ports, military camps etc. which are part of a continuous urban spread though outside the statutory limits of the core city or town. While such outgrowths will fall in the adjoining revenue village, it will not be realistic to treat such urban outgrowths as rural units. At the same time, each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the core town and the continuous urban spread including the core town and such urban outgrowths are treated as an urban agglomeration. The constituents of an urban agglomeration should satisfy the conditions of urbanisation, contiguity and viability. These are the general principles based on which urban agglomerations are formed.

13. The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations would be constituted:

(i) A city or town with a continuous growth which is outside the statutory town limits but coming within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages

(*ii*) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths

(*iii*) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread

There is no urban agglomeration in Kasaragod district.

14. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutorily notified main urban unit as well as the extent of other urban outgrowths. However, only those areas which are actually contiguous are treated as part of an agglomeration and not areas which are not contiguous now but which are expected to form a continuous urban spread some time in the future. The intention in delineating the urban agglomeration is to take into account the present urban spread only (The potentiality of development of urban growth in the next decade or two is covered separately under the concept of *Standard Urban Area*).

Standard Urban Area

15. Another concept developed in the 1971 census for tabulation of census data was that of the standard urban area. The essential requirements of a Standard Urban Area are:

(i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000.

(ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and

(iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanized in a period of two to three decades.

The intention was if data for the standard urban area were to be made available upto 1991, it is likely to yield much more reliable and meaningful picture to study urbanisation around large urban nuclei. In the 1971 census, 13 standard urban areas were formed in the State but no SUA falls within the district.

Census House

16. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Household

17. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as 'household'.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

18. The 1956 order was amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976) and it was this revised list which was adopted in the 1981 census. The revised list is given below:

SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Adi Andhra (ആദി ആന്ധ്ര)
2. Adi Dravida (ആദി ദ്രാവിഡ)
3. Adi Karnataka (ആദി കർണ്ണാടക)
4. Ajila (അജില)
5. Arunthathiyar (അരുന്ധതിയാർ)
6. Ayyanavar (അയ്യനവർ)
7. Baira (ബൈരാ)
8. Bakuda (ബകുഡ)
9. Bandi (ബാൻധി)
10. Bathada (ബതട)
11. Bellara (ബല്ലാറ)
12. Bharatar (ഭരതർ)
13. Boyan (ബോയൻ) [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
14. Chakkiliyan (ചക്കിലിയൻ)
15. Chamar, Muchi (ചാമർ, മുച്ചി)
16. Chandala (ചണ്ഡാല)
17. Cheruman (ചെറുമൻ)
18. Domban (ഡോംബൻ)
19. Gavara (ഗവറ)
20. Godagali (ഗൊഡഗാളി)
21. Godda (ഗൊഡാ)
22. Gosangi (ഗോസാംഗി)
23. Hasla (ഹസ്ല)
24. Holeya (ഹോളയ)
25. Kadaiyan (കടൈയൻ)
26. Kakkalan (കാക്കാലൻ)
27. Kalladi (കല്ലാടി)
28. Kanakkan, Padanna (കണക്കൻ, പടന്ന)
29. Karimpalan (കരിംപാലൻ)
30. Kavara (കവറ)
31. Koosa (കൂസാ)
32. Kootan, Koodan (കൂടൻ, കൂഡൻ)
33. Kudumban (കുടുംബൻ)
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar (കുറവൻ, സിദ്ധനർ)
35. Maila (മൈല)
36. Malayan (മലയൻ) [in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
37. Mannan (മണ്ണാൻ)
38. Mavilan (മാവിലൻ)
39. Moger (മോഗർ)
40. Mundala (മുണ്ടാല)
41. Nalkeyava (നാളകേയവ)
42. Nalkadaya (നാൽക്കടയ)
43. Nayadi (നായാടി)

44. Padannan (പടന്നൻ)
45. Pallan (പള്ളൻ)
46. Palluvan (പള്ളുവൻ)
47. Pambada (പമ്പാട)
48. Panan (പാണൻ)
49. Panchama (പഞ്ചമ)
50. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar (പറൈയൻ, പറയൻ, സാമ്പവർ)
51. Paravan (പരവൻ)
52. Pathiyan (പതിയാൻ)
53. Perumannan (പെരുമണ്ണാൻ)
54. Pulayan, Cheramar (പുലയൻ, ചേരമർ)
55. Pulaya Vettuvan (പുലയ വേട്ടുവൻ)
56. Puthirai Vannan (പുതിരൈ വണ്ണാൻ)
57. Raneyar (റണെയർ)
58. Samagara (സമഗാര)
59. Samban (സാംബൻ)
60. Semman (സെമ്മാൻ)
61. Thandan (തണ്ടാൻ)
62. Thoti (തോട്ടി)
63. Vallon (വള്ളോൻ)
64. Valluvan (വള്ളുവൻ)
65. Vannan (വണ്ണാൻ)
66. Velan (വേലൻ)
67. Vetan (വേടൻ)
68. Vettuvan (വേട്ടുവൻ)

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan (അടിയാൻ)
2. Arandan (അരണ്ടൻ)
3. Eravallan (ഇരവാലൻ)
4. Hill Pulaya (ഹിൽ പുലയൻ)
5. Irular, Irulan (ഇരുളർ, ഇരുളൻ)
6. Kadar (കാടർ)
7. Kammara (കമ്മാറ) [in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (കാണിക്കാരൻ, കാണിക്കാർ)
9. Kattunayakan (കാട്ടുനായകൻ)
10. Kochu Velan (കൊച്ചു വേലൻ)
11. Konda Kapus (കൊണ്ട കപ്പൂസ്)
12. Kondareddis (കൊണ്ടറെഡ്ഡി)
13. Koraga (കൊറഗ)
14. Kota (കൊടാ)
15. Kudiya, Melakudi (കുടിയ, മേലക്കുടി)
16. Kurichiyan (കുറിച്ചിയൻ)
17. Kurumans (കുറുമൻ)
18. Kurumbas (കുറുംബൻ)
19. Maha Malasar (മഹാമലസർ)
20. Malai Arayan (മല അരയൻ)
21. Malai Pandaram (മല പണ്ടാരം)
22. Malai Vedan (മല വേടൻ)
23. Malakkuravan (മലക്കുറവൻ)
24. Malasar (മലസർ)
25. Malayan (മലയൻ) [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
26. Malayarayar (മല അരയർ)
27. Mannan (മന്നാൻ)
28. Marati (മറാട്ടി), (in Hosdurg and Kasaragod taluks of Cannanore district)
29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan (മുതുവാൻ, മുഡുഗർ, മുഡുവൻ)
30. Palleyan (പള്ളെയൻ)
31. Palliyan (പള്ളിയൻ)
32. Palliyar (പള്ളിയാർ)
33. Paniyan (പണിയൻ)
34. Ulladan (ഉള്ളാടൻ)
35. Uraly (ഊരാളി)

19. Substantial changes have occurred in the 1981 list as compared to the 1971 list by way of addition of new castes/tribes which satisfy the prescribed criteria, deletion of certain castes/tribes which do not satisfy the criteria, transfer from the caste list to the tribe list and *vice versa* removal of area restrictions etc. The following are the changes between the lists adopted in the 1971 census and 1981 census.

(i) 7 Scheduled Castes (Boyan, Chakkiliyan, Kuravan or Sidhanar, Nayadi, Pallan, Paraiyan or Parayan or Sambavar and Valluvan) and 6 Scheduled Tribes (Irular or Irulan, Kadar, Kammara, Malayan, Marati and Muthuvan or Mudugor or Muduvan) have no change in the areal restrictions from 1971 to 1981 while the remaining 61 Scheduled Castes and 29 Scheduled Tribes have undergone changes in areal jurisdiction as per the revised list.

(ii) In the lists of SC and ST adopted in the 1971 census, 'Ulladan' was a Scheduled Caste and 'Ulladan (Hill dwellers)' was a Scheduled Tribe. As per the revised list, Ulladan has been deleted from the SC list and the name of the tribe 'Ulladan (Hill dwellers)' has been changed as 'Ulladan'.

(iii) Uraly was a Scheduled Caste as well as a Scheduled Tribe in 1971. But Uraly has now been deleted from the list of SC and retained only under ST.

(iv) 2 Scheduled Tribes viz. Malayekandi and Vishavan which had no population in 1971 have now been deleted from the list of ST.

(v) While 'Pulayans' came under both SC and ST in 1971, they no longer come under ST as per the 1976 revised list and are only SC.

20. On a comparison of the figures of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe for 1971 with those of 1981, it can be seen that the deletion of Pulayan from the list of Scheduled Tribes and the removal of the area restriction for Pulayan under Scheduled Caste have resulted in a substantial fall in the Scheduled Tribe population and increase in the Scheduled Caste population in the State, especially in the erstwhile Malabar region.

LITERACY

21. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as a literate. A person who could merely read but could not write was not a literate. It was also not necessary that a person who was a literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children below the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterates, even if they are school-going children and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN THE 1981 CENSUS

(*a*) *Questions in the Individual Slip* (*Universal*)

22. Following are the economic questions in the Individual Slip (Universal) which were canvassed in all areas and filled up for all individuals at the time of the 1981 census.

Q. 14A. Worked any time at all last year?

Yes
No (H/ST/R/D/B/I/O)

Q. 14B. If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

Q. 15A. Main activity last year?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment
(ii) Description of work
(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
(iv) Class of worker

Q. 15B. 14B yes—Any other work any time last year

Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
14B No—Work done any time last year?
(C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment
(ii) Description of work
(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
(iv) Class of worker

Q. 16. If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

(*b*) *Questions and their implications*

23. The first question 14A in 1981 is intended to divide the population into two basic streams based on a liberal definition of work. Work was defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision of work. The reference period was the preceding one year. Question 14A was intended to find out whether a person had done any work at all during the last year or whether he did not work at all and if it was the latter, how the person spent his time as a non-worker. The question was expected to net all workers irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to economic activity. In other words, full-time workers, part-time workers and marginal workers were netted by this question. This question also gave the number of persons who belong to the non-worker category of H (Household duties), ST (Students), D (Dependents), R (Retired or rentier persons), B (Beggars, vagrants etc.), I (Inmates of institutions) and O (Other non-workers) recorded in Question 14A, to ascertain whether the person had worked for the major part of the year. All person who had worked for 183 days or six months or more were treated as having worked for the major part of the year. Question 15A was intended to elicit information on the details of the main activity (working or non-working) in which he was engaged during the major part of the year. In Question 15B, details of secondary work, if any, for workers (Yes in 14B) and marginal work for all persons did not work for the major part (No in 14B) were collected. Question 16 i.e. 'seeking work or available for work' was asked of all persons who had no work at all for the entire year (No in Q. 14A) and no work during the major part of the year (No in 14B). The order of the questions was designed after a pilot study (in 1978) and two pretests (in 1978 and 1979), the intention being to net all full-time workers, marginal workers, persons having secondary work and persons seeking or available for work.

24. The concept of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers are briefly indicated below:

(*i*) *Main workers.*—The main workers are those who have worked for major part of the year preceding the enumeration. In other words, those for whom the answer would have been 'yes' in Question 14A and 'yes (1)' in Question 14B of the Individual Slip (Universal) are categorised as main workers. Workers are further divided into cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in household industry and other workers based on the information available in Question 15A.

(*ii*) *Marginal workers.*—Marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but have not worked for the major part of the year. In other words marginal workers would be those for whom the entry in Question 14A of the Individual Slip (Universal) is 'yes' and the entry in Question 14B of the slip is 'No (2)'. The type of the work in which the marginal workers were engaged is collected through Question 15B of the Individual Slip (Universal) but at this stage data on such marginal workers have not been generated.

(*iii*) *Non-workers.*—Non-workers are those for whom the answer is 'No' in Question 14A of the Individual Slip (Universal). They are persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration period.

(*iv*) *Work-participation rate.*—The term 'work-participation rate' used in this census refers to the

proportion of workers to total population and *not* the proportion of the labour force to total population, though the latter is often the conventional usage. This distinction has to be noted while referring to the figures given in this volume. Again, as per the definitions of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, these are exclusive categories and hence if the number under the 3 categories are added together one will arrive at the total population itself.

(c) *Relationship with the industrial categories adopted in the 1981 and 1971 censuses*

25. The correspondence of the respective categories of workers in the 1981 and 1971 censuses for the presentation of PCA in the 1971 census are given below:

1981 Census	*Related industrial category adopted in the 1971 census*
Cultivator (C)	I
Agricultural Labourer (AL)	II
Household Industry (HHI)	V (a)
Other workers (OW)	III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX

INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT

26. Kasaragod, the northernmost district of Kerala State, was formed on 24th May 1984. It is bounded on the north and east by Karnataka State (i.e. by Mangalore, Bantwal, Puttur and Sulia taluks of Dakshin Kannad district and Madikeri taluk of Kodagu district); on the south by Taliparamba taluk of Cannanore district and on the west by the Lakshadweep sea. The district lies between north latitudes 12° 2′ and 12° 45′ and east longitudes 74° 52′ and 75° 26′.

Brief history of the district

27. The early history of the district is obscure. However, the ancient Tamil works throw some light on the Sangam age which mentions that the district was part of the Poozhinad which covered the entire coastal belt stretching from Calicut to Mangalore. Politically the entire area was under the Ezhimala kingdom with its capital at Ezhimala. The northern region of Poozhinad was also known as Konkanam but it is necessary to take note off that Konkanam is different from Konkan, as the former lay to the south of Tuluva while the latter lay to its north. Nannan was the most illustrious king of the Ezhimala kingdom and his sway extended over to Wayanad and Gudalur and the northern portion of Coimbatore. His further attempts to expand the territory ended in serious conflicts with the Chera rulers of Vanchi and he was killed in the battle of Vakai Perunturai. The later history of the family of Nannan is not known.

28. The Kasaragod-Hosdurg region which constitute the ancient Tuluva was the earliest area subjected to Aryan immigration and colonisation. As stated in the District Gazetteer, Cannanore "the Tuluva tradition embodied in the *Gramapaddhati* relates to the introduction of Brahmins into Tuluva by Mayuravarman of the Kadamba dynasty and the division of the land into 32 *gramams* in the same way as the *Keralolpathi* narrates the story of the introduction of Brahmins and the establishment of 64 villages in Kerala by the legendary Parasurama. Rice's Mysore Gazetteer includes Kasaragod among places where Brahmin Governors were appointed". This confirms that the first batch of Aryan immigrants in Kerala have settled in this region.

29. The political history of the district during the immediate Post-Sangam period is obscure. The history of Mooshaka dynasty till the 12th century A.D. is available in the *Mooshakavamsa Mahakaya* composed by Atula (which is the Sanskritised form of the Malayalam name Tolan). The Mooshaka kings were descendents of Nannan of Ezhimala kingdom and by the 14th century, the Mooshaka kingdom was known as Kolathunad and their rulers as Kolathiris (the Colastri of European writers). Marco Polo's accounts give the earliest and authentic reference of the kingdom of Eli (Kolathunad). Kolathunad kingdom at its zenith of power extended from Kasaragod in the north to Korapuzha in the south with the eastern boundary as Kutakumala and the western side as the Arabian sea. It covered the principalities of Kumbla, Nileswaram, Kottayam (Malabar) and Kadathanad. Of these, Kumbla and Nileswaram were in the present Kasaragod District.

30. The principality of Kumbla Raja comprised of the bulk of the present Kasaragod taluk, the limits being Nethravati river in the north and Chandragiri river on the south. The origin of Kumbla kingdom is interesting and the account given in the District Gazetteer of South Kanara is quoted below: "The legend foretells that the origin of the family traces back to Mayoora Varma, the Kadamba king. While returning from Cape Comorin where he had gone on a pilgrimage Mayura Varma halted at Kumbla for a bath in the river. His daughter Susila swooned on its banks and a Brahmin who happened to be there revived her by some incantations. The king out of gratitude gave Susila in marriage to that Brahmin and bestowed on her the territory which lay between the Nethravathi and Paiswani and to the west of the Ghats

and built for her a fort and palace at Kumbla. Susila's son Jayasimha succeeded her and he is said to have defeated and taken as prisoner by a Pandyan king of Madura (who had invaded the district and encamped outside Chandragiri fort) and to have released him at the intervention of the queen-mother Susila. The names of nine successors of Jayasimha are known and it was during the reign of the ninth king that Sivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri brought the Kumbla country under his sway (1654 A.D.)" Following this incident, the Rajahs vacated their palace at Kumbla and constructed a new one at Moipady. Sivappa Naik built a fort at South Kumbla and stationed his soldiers there. Kumbla Rajahs were friendly with the English and this irritated Tippu Sultan and he eventually took over the territory in 1784 leaving behind only a small private estate. In 1794 Tippu Sultan hanged one of the relatives of the Raja of Kumbla who drove the Raja to the side of the English. The successor of the Raja also took shelter at Tellicherry Fort but returned in 1799 A.D. when war broke out between the English and Tippu Sultan.

31. Nileshwaram principality had jurisdiction of almost the entire Hosdurg taluk. Their origin is traced to their matrimonial alliance with the princess of Zamorin. In the District Gazetteer, Cannanore, the following account is given about the origin of Nileswaram royal house. "A prince of the Kolathiri family was stationed as Viceroy at Pantalayani Kollam in the southern part of the Kolathiri's dominion. During one of his visits to Calicut, he fell in love with a princess of the Zamorin's family. The couple having lost all hopes of obtaining the Zamorin'-permission for the marriage secretly eloped to Pantalas yani Kollam. On receipt of this news the Zamorin flew into a rage and vowed vengeance on the Kolathiris whom he suspected of having intrigued behind his back in order to bring discredit to his family. He promptly marched his army into Kolathunad and occupied all the territory upto Pantalayani Kollam. The princess and her descendants were deprived of all claims to the kingdom of Calicut. Nevertheless, at the Zamorin's instance, the Kolathiri created a separate appanage for the princess at Nileswaram in the northern part of his dominion with 3,000 Nairs under her. This marks the origin of the Nileswaram royal house". The Nileswaram principality was also under the control of Ikkeri Nayaks till it was annexed by the British.

32. After the end of Mysore War (1799) and the fall of Seringapatanam, the whole of the west coast including South Canara came under the British supremacy and Capt. Munro (later Sir Thomas Munro) was appointed as the Collector of Canara. The Kumbla and Nileswaram rajahs hoped to regain their lost territories during the period of Bednore Naiks but soon they realised its impracticability. They were pensioned off by the British Government in 1804.

33. In February 1800 Dr. Francis Buchanan, a Medical Officer of the English East India Company, was deputed by Lord Wellessly to undertake a journey and report the conditions prevailing in Mysore and other neighbouring countries which were ceded after the Seringapatanam treaty. Buchanan entered the territory now falling in Kasaragod district on 16th January 1801 from the southern side at Cavai (Kavvayi) and left it on 23rd January 1801, for Mangalore. Since his descriptive accounts depict the socio-cultural and political life of the territory, they are worth quoting. "Immediately beyond Cavai, I was ferried over a wide inlet of the sea, which separates the province of *Malabar* from that of *Canara*; but the country called Malayala by the natives extends a considerable way further north. My road all the way led along a narrow bank of sand, between the sea and the inlet.... *17th January 1801*: I went about ten miles to *Hosso-durga* or *Pungal Cotay*; both of which signify a new fort the former in the dialect of Karnataka and the latter in the Malayala language. The country near the sea, most of the way I came to-day, is a low and sandy; but much of the rice-land intermixed with which is much sandy land, too poor, the natives say, to produce coco-nut palms. The whole appears to be much neglected, owing to a want of inhabitants. Towards *Hosso-durga*, the dry field rises into gentle swells; yet it is too hard and dry for plantations. It is now waste; but when there were plenty of people, it was cultivated for ragi (cynosurus corocarius), horse-gram (dolichos biflorus), sesamum and different pulses. The hill-rice is here unknown, the soil, however, is exactly the same as that which is used to be southward for this grain....The dominions of the Nileswara Raja extended from the sea to Ghats; and according to the report of the same Nairs, are exceedingly depopulated by war, and by famine that ensured while they were forced to retire into the woods to avoid circumcision. The inner parts of the country are much overpower with woods and are very thinly inhabited. Like the other parts of Malayala, they consist of alternate low hills and narrow valleys. In cultivation more slaves than free men are employed. *18th January*: I went an easy stage to Beacul. From *Pungal-Cotay*, to a river bounding the country of the Nileswara Raja to the north, the road leads along a ridge, sloping very gently towards the sea, and rather steeper towards a narrow valley now covered with the second crop of rice. Beyond this are low hills. The

soil of the ridge is extremely sandy, and the country is very bare. The river is not wide, and has at its mouth some low land well planted with coco-nut trees. Between the river and Beacul the low hills come close down to the sea side, and are very little intermixed with rice land. In the whole way I crossed only one narrow field. The hills, however, are not steep and seen all to be capable of being laboured by the plough; but no traces of cultivation are visible.... *19th January*: I went to a temple dedicated to Iswara, at a place called Pulla. The first part of my journey was over a sandy spit, separating a salt water lake from the sea. Beyond this, the country rises into open rising lands, all the way to Chandragiri river which is the northern boundary of Malayala. This rising land is in very few places too steep for the plough, and these places are in general rocky. The whole of this land is totally waste, and looks very ill, being covered with long withered grass. There are traces of its having been formerly cultivated; and, no doubt, with manure it would be productive of dry grains..*Chandra-giri* is a large square first, situated higher above the river on its southern bank. It was built, like the other forts before mentioned by *Sivappa Nayaka*, the first prince of the house of *Ikeri* that established his authority in this part of *Canara*. At low water the river is shallow, but very wide. The country on its north side is by *Hindus* called Tuluva, and resembles that through which I passed on the south side of the river, I left to my right another fort named *Casselgoda*, which also was built by *Sivappa* when he subjected the petty *Rajas* of *Tuluva*. Pulla, where I stopped, is on the banks of a salt water lake, communicating both with the sea and with the *Chandragiri river*. *20th January*: I went about ten miles to *Kanya-pura*, and about half way crossed a river of considerable width, yet at low water it is shallow......*Kanya-pura* is seated on the south bank of a river which surrounds the fort and town of *Cumly*. This is situated on a high peninsula in a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a split of sand. Two rivers fall into this kind of lake, and contain between them the peninsula on which *Cumly* stands. .... The *Tulava Brahmins* resemble the Namburis, and consider themselves as the proper lords of the country.... All this south part of Tulava formerly belonged to the *Cumly Raja*, who pretends to be a Kshatri from the north of India. The manners of his family are the same with those of the *Rajas of Malayala*. All the males keep *Nair* girls; but their children, who are called Tambans, have no right to the succession. The eldest daughter in the female line cohabits with a *Tulava Brahmin*; her sons become *Rajas*, and her eldest daughter continues the line of the family. Whenever she pleases she changes her *Brahman*. The younger daughters also cohabit with *Brahmans* and produce a race of people called Bayallal, who have no right to the succession. The dominions of this family extended from the *Chandra-giri* river to that on the northern side of *Cumly* and produced an annual revenue of 15,000 Ikeri Pagodas or 60441.3s 4. d. The *Raja* lives now in the country; but has neither lands nor authority. Before the last war, he lived at *Tellicherry*, on a pension from the Company; which has been doubled since we got possession of the country of his ancestors.... *21st January*: I ferried over the lake to the peninsula on which *Cumly* stands, and which was formerly joined to *Kanya-pura* by a bridge. The situation of the fort is very fine, and the town has formerly been pretty considerable. The two rivers leave a narrow isthmus of rice fields....Having crossed the north branch, I went along the sea-beach, having on my right high sandy downs, which prevented me from seeing the country, until I arrived at the banks of wide but fordable river. On the north side of this is a large straggling town called *Manjeswara*. It contains many good houses, chiefly inhabited by Moplays, Buntar and Biluars. Having crossed the plain on which *Manjeswara* stands, and forded a small river, I took up my quarters at a town named *Hosso-betta* on the *new-strength*, which is situated on a steep bank that overhangs the last mentioned river, *22nd January*: I went a short stage to *Wala*, a large town on the south side of the lake of *Mangalore* and formerly the residence of the petty prince. I first passed through Harawurry Manjeshwara, which is immediately north from the Manjeswara, that belonged to the *Vitly Raja*; but it is situated in the district surrounding *Mangalore*, which was not divided among the petty *Rajas*, but was immediately under the government of the lieutenant of the Ikeri Raja who commanded at Mangalore"*. The above record of Dr. Francis Buchanan gives an insight into the conditions prevailing in the present district in the early years of the 19th century. As stated earlier, British government pensioned off the Kumbla and Nileswar Rajas as early as 1804 and thereafter the British consolidated their position and administered the territory in a systematic way. However, the freedom consciousness of the people roused and its impact on the life of the people of the district is worth recording here.

34. Freedom struggle in the district was started in the 19th century itself as elsewhere in the country. The revolt against higher land revenue rocked Mangalore, Bentwal and Bekal and it was suppressed with iron hand by the British administrators. On

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* A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar by Francis Buchanan, M. D. Vol. III (1807) extracts from pages 8 to 25.

16th April 1862 South Canara district became part of Madras Presidency for administrative convenience and instead of Bekal taluk, Kasaragod taluk came into existence. It was Karnad Sadasiva Rao who took the first message of freedom to the people of Kasaragod. In 1921 a branch of the Home Rule League was established at Hosdurg but it was short-lived. In July 1925, a public meeting was organized at Kanhangad to mourn the death of the great patriot C.R. Das. All these activities aroused the freedom consciousness of the people. Soon a sales depot of Khadar goods was opened at Kanhangad. The establishment of a reading room in 1921 at Vellikkoth in Ajanoor village was yet another milestone. Five years later in May 1926 at the same place Vinjanadayani Sanskrit School was established. On 1st August 1927 the death anniversary of Lokmanya Balagangadhar Tilak was observed in Hosdurg and many people became subscribers to "Young India". In the last week of October 1927 Mahatma Gandhi passed through the district on his way to Mangalore, presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was held at Payyannur during 25–27 May 1928 in which many ardent congress workers participated. Consequent on, the declaration of complete Swaraj by the Congress, Swaraj day was celebrated at Kasaragod and Kanhangad on 26th January 1930. The Satyagrahis from the present Kasaragod district were also participated in the Salt Satyagraha march from Calicut to Payyannur which was inaugurated on 13th April 1930. They broke the salt laws on the beach of Payyannur on 21st April 1930. The All India Congress Committee which met on 14th February 1930 gave permission to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. On 7th May 1930 *hartal* was observed in Kasaragod, Hosdurg and Nileshwaram against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Another notable event in the district was the resignation of A.C. Kannan Nair, a prominent freedom fighter from the membership of panchayat courts and he courted arrest. Along with him Karnad Sadasiva Rao, Dr. Ganesh Pai and M. T. Umesh Rao were also arrested and convicted. The period from 1925 to 1940 witnessed the emergence of leftist forces which took initiative in organizing the workers, peasants, students and teachers under their banner. September 15, 1940 was observed as Anti-Imperialist day throughout the district by organizing meetings and demonstrations. This followed by violent clashes between the police and people and in many places lathicharges and firings took place. At Morazha, the clash ended in the death of a Sub-Inspector. The Kayyur episode which took place on 26th March 1941 stands unique among the violent incidents that followed. Police personnel were attacked and murdered. Four young peasnats were sentenced to death in connection with this incident and they were hanged on 29th March 1943. The developments which followed this incident led the leftist elements of the Congress to leave the party for ever to swell the ranks of the Communist party. The Quit India Movement had also its repercussions in the district. The students left their classes and the people observed hartal. The people of this district actively associated with the freedom movement and they continued their struggle till independence was attained on 15th August 1947.

Jurisdictional changes

35. When the British seized power, their first attempt was to consolidate their position, giving stress on revenue collection and fostering trade on important commodities. According to the District Manual, *South Canara**, Kasargod taluk had 243 villages (equivalent to present desoms), all of which were inhabited. A survey of the taluk was conducted during the period 1890–1904. Consequent on the formation of a new taluk (Mudbidri) in the South Canara district, the jurisdiction of other taluk also underwent changes. The northern and north-eastern parts of the old Kasaragod taluk were added to Mangalore and Puttur taluks respectively, resulting in the reduction of area from 1,032 sq. km. to 762 sq. km. The number of villages also came down to 114. The Kasaragod taluk was resurveyed based on Triangle and Offset method during 1923–35. Thereafter there was no change in the boundaries of the taluk till 1956. As per Section 5 of the States Reorganization Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956), Kasaragod taluk was ceased to form part of South Canara district of Madras state and was ceded to the Malabar district of Kerala State on 1st November 1956. Two months later, on 1st January 1957 Kasaragod taluk was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks as per Notification No. SRN3–29174/56, dated 19th December 1956 of the Government of Kerala. In fact the old Kasaragod taluk of the erstwhile Malabar district of Madras State constitute the present Kasaragod district. In 1964, as per Notification No. 11964/B1/63/RD, dated 28th October 1964, the existing amsoms and desoms were reorganized and new names were given to these re-organized villages. Accordingly there were 37 villages comprised of 79 desoms in Kasaragod taluk and 26 villages consisting of 37 desoms in Hosdurg taluk of which one village consisting 3 desoms constituted the Kasaragod Municipal town. At the time of the census of 1981 there were thus 63 villages and 116 desoms in the area covered by the present district. Though in December

* Madras District Manual, South Canara Vol. II (1898), Harold A. Stuart I.C.S.

106/476—8

1981 [as per G.O. (Ms.) 1221/81/RD, dated 3rd December 1981] Panathady village was bifurcated into Kalloor and Panathady villages these changes have not been effected in this report, as the figures published in this report relate to the position as on 1st March 1981. Considering the backwardness of the area, a new district viz. Kasaragod was formed on 24th May 1984 as per G. O. (Ms) No. 520/84/RD, dated 19th May 1984. As per this order, there is only one revenue division (Kasaragod) and 2 taluks (Kasaragod and Hosdurg). Kasaragod taluk comprises of 3 firkas (viz. Manjeshwar firka with 11 villages, Kumbla firka with 12 villages and Kasaragod firka with 14 villages) and Hosdurg taluk with 2 firkas (viz. Hosdurg and Nileshwar firkas with 13 villages each).

Topography

36. Kasaragod district lies between the majestic Western Ghats and the Lakshadweep sea. The interior portion of the district is hilly with a small tract of forests while the midland region has extensive paddy fields. The sea coast is mainly having cocoanut and arecanut gardens.

(a) Mountains

37. The north-eastern portion of Kasaragod taluk is a continuation of the vast Deccan plateau ending abruptly by low hills. There is no prominent mountain peaks in this district.

(b) River systems

38. As in the other parts of the state, the district is rich in water potential and there are 12 west-flowing rivers. Their details are given below:

TABLE 1

RIVERS

River	Place of origin	Length in km. Total	Length in km. Navigable
1	2	3	4
1. Manjeshwar	Kadandur hills	16	3
2. Uppala	Kudipadi hills	50	..
3. Shiriya	Kanakad hills	61	5
4. Kumbla	Yedanad	11	3
5. Mogral	Kanlur village	34	..
6. Chandragiri	Patti forests	105	13
7. Kalnad	Chettianchal	8	..
8. Bekal	Kaniyadka	11	..
9. Chittari	Kundiya	25	..
10. Nileshwar	Kinanur	47	11
11. Kariangote	Padinalkad	64	24
12. Kavvayi	Chimeri village	23	10

Of these rivers, Chandragiri, Kariangote, Shiriya and Uppala are most important as they have a length of 50 km. or over. Brief accounts on them are given below:

Chandragiri river

39. Chandragiri, the longest river in the district (105 km.) and originating from the Patti forests in Kodagu district of Karnataka state, has two main tributaries viz. Payaswani and Chandragiri Hole, both taking their origin in Kodagu district. Other tributaries which join the main stream are Koyanad Hole, Balnad Hole, Kadadka Hole, Pattikolli, Pulikolli, Kurukolli and Urtikattikolli. During its course, it passes through Delampady, Adhur, Bedadka, Muliyar, Chengala, Kolathur, Thekkil villages and Kasaragod town before it empties into the Lakshadweep sea at Kasaragod. It has a catchment area of 1,248 sq. km. with an annual run-off of 3,120 million cubic metres.

Kariangote river

40. This river also takes its origin in Padinalkad Ghat reserve forest of Kodagu district in Karnataka State and empties into the Lakshadweep sea near Tiruthi, about 3 km. north-west of Cheruvathur. Its main tributaries are Mundra Hole, Padimala Hole, Mundrotu Hole, Bettemale Hole, Yenichal and Mulapra-Poyilchal or Thirument chal. Nileshwar river also joins this river. During its course of 64 km. it touches villages like Karindalam, West Eleri, Cheemeni, Kayyur, Neeleshwar and Cheruvathur. The common estuary of Kariangote, Nileshwar, Kavvayi and Peruvamba rivers form a long stretch of backwaters. The river has a catchment area of 621 sq. km. and an annual run-off of 1,709 million cubic metres.

Shiriya river

41. The Shiriya river (61 km.), originating from Dakshin Kannad district of Karnataka State, is formed by the confluence of Adkostala Hole and Palletadke Hole at Angadimogar in Kasaragod taluk. The river enters the Kumbla backwaters before its waters empties into the Lakshadweep sea. The river has a catchment area of 564 sq. km. upto Bombrana and total run-off of 1,217 million cubic metres.

Uppala river

42. Originating from the Kudipadi hills in the Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka state, the Uppala river (known as Amekal Hole in the upper reaches) touches the hilly village of Meenja. It joins the Lakshadweep sea, very near and south of Manjeshwar. The river with a length of 50 km. has a catchment area of 241 sq. km. and an annual run-off of 566 million cubic metres.

(c) Sea coast

43. Kasaragod district has a sea-coast of 70 km. and it forms the western boundary of the district.

(d) Backwaters and canals

44. Kumbla, Kalnad, Bakel, Chittari and Kavvai are the important backwaters of the district. These backwaters are linked with other backwaters of the state by canals either natural or manmade.

Climate

45. Like in other parts of the state this district also has a salubrious climate. The four seasons are the hotweather from March to May, the south-west monsoon from June to September, the retreating or north-east monsoon during October and November and dry weather from December to February. Generally, the district is free from extreme hot and cold. There is no meteorological observatory in this district. According to available data, the barometer readings ranges between 17°C in December to 38°C in April. As in the rest of the state, the district also has the benefit of two outstanding monsoons—south-west monsoon and the retreating or north-east monsoon. The south-west monsoon generally strikes the coast in early June and continues upto the end of September. This season gives high precipitation of rainfall—an average of 2,810·6 mm. i.e. about 82 per cent of the total normal rainfall of the district. The north-east monsoon during October and November gives only an average rainfall of 324 mm. i.e. 9 per cent of the total annual rainfall. Intermittant rains also occur in other seasons—in dry weather (December to February) with 32·9 mm. and in hot weather (March to May) with 270·4 mm.

Forests

46. The forests of this district comprise of tropical moist deciduous forests. The peculiarity of these forests is that the trees shed their leaves in summer and they are found at an elevation of less than 750 metres with an annual rainfall of 2,000 mm. The trees go upto a height of 36 metres. Teak, rose wood etc. are also found here, besides bamboo. The total extent of reserve forests in the district is 8,648 hectares. There were 14 reserve forests in the district of which 2 were converted into cashew plantations. The 12 reserves are Purappa (495·739 hectares), Karadka (1156·992), Adoor (2,052·974), Bamtage (348·030), Kannadka (34·398), Kanakamajav (263·046), Muliyar (856·318) and Mandakole (799·253) of Kasaragod taluk and Alletty East Extension (261·056), Eleri (268·691), Kinanur (358·931) and Maloth (278·917) of Hosdurg taluk. The cashew reserves are Painikara (281·546) and Panathady (1192·718).

Soils

47. The soils of this district consist of three types—sandy, laterite and hilly or forest soils. Of these, the sandy soils exist as a continuous narrow belt all along the western coast of the district. Laterite soils lie to the east of sandy soils, while the hilly or forest soils border the eastern boundary of the district. The type of sandy soil varies in texture from sandy loams to pure sand and is highly porous having very little retentive capacity. Acidic in reaction, it is extremely deficient in all major plant foods and lime and its primary requirement is organic matter. The characteristic of laterite soil is its vesicular structure and the accumulation of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium. When the rainfall is between 1,800 and 2,000 mm., the soil is not developed into true laterites as it does not have the vesicular structure peculiar to laterites. This type of soil is prevalent in the district, which is more fertile than pure laterite soil. The hilly or forest soil is characterised by a surface layer of organic matter derived from forest growth which had a high content of nitrogen but extremely poor in bases due to heavy leaching. Acidic in reaction, the phosphate content in these soils is also very low. When the forests are cleared, this soil gradually undergoes laterization.

Geology and economic minerals

48. The geological formations in this district are archean formation comprising of gneisses and charnockites and recent formation represented by alluvium, lime shells, lignified woods and residual laterite. Under archean formation, the main rock types occur in the central and northern portion of the district which relate to foliated hornblende biotite gneisses (grey or greyish white in colour). Another type consists of quartz, microcline biotite, magnetite and occasional zircon and it occurs near Perdala (Badiadka). Iron ores of lateritoid limonitic type occur in Patturkal hill near Perdala and Bela of Kasaragod taluk. Kaolin is found around Mulinja, Uppala, Kasaragod and Padiku in Kasaragod taluk. Lignite is also seen in the district. Lime shell is found largely in Puthur village of Kasaragod taluk and Cheruvathur and Nileshwar village of Hosdurg taluk. China Clay occurs in Kanhangad, Ajanoor, Madikai, Pudukai, Nileshwar, Kodakkat and Cheruvathoor villages of Hosdurg taluk, though it is economically exploited at Nileshwar.

Agriculture and land use

49. The eastern tract of the district comprises of forest and hilly areas. Forests comprise of a variety of timber with teak and other plantations. The hilly areas are mostly cleared and put to private cultivation, the important crops being rubber, cashew and ginger. In the skeletal plateau areas, cashew trees are cultivated while in some patches, arecanut, pepper, and cocoa are grown. In the coastal tract, paddy, cocoanut, arecanut, cashew, tobacco, vegetables, sweet potato and tapioca are cultivated. Wherever irrigation facilities are available, paddy (first crop), banana and

vegetables are cultivated. Generally paddy and cocoanut are cultivated in the entire belt, while cashew is largely grown in low fertile areas of the laterite hilly slopes. Pepper which is another crop with arecanut and various food crops are mostly grown in Kanhangad and Nileshwaram Development Block areas. Arecanut is also cultivated in Manjeshwar, while rubber is planted largely in Kanhangad and Nileshwar block areas. The entire area under tobacco cultivation of the state is confined to this district and extending between Kanhangad and Kasaragod particularly at Pallikkara. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) at Kudlu (near Kasaragod) and the Cocoanut Research Station at Nileshwar are the important agricultural institutions in the district which guide the farmers on the adoption of new techniques in agriculture. Of these, the activities of CPCRI is worth mentioning as it has a long research record Started as a Cocoanut Research Station in 1916 by the then Madras Government, it was taken over by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee in 1948 and subsequently in 1966 they came under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Finally in 1970 the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute was established by the ICAR by merging the Central Cocoanut Research Stations at Kasaragod and Kayamkulam, Central Arecanut Research Station, Vittal (Karnataka State) with its five sub-stations at Palode and Peechi in Kerala and Hirehalli, Molutnagar and Kahikuchi in Karnataka. Now the CPCRI with its headquarters at Kasaragod has 3 Research Stations (Vittal in Dakshin Kannad, Peruvannamuzhi in Kozhikode district and Kayamkulam in Alleppey district), 2 Research Complexes (Goa and Minicoy), 6 Research Centres (Hirahalli and Appangala in Karnataka, Mohitnagar in West Bengal and Kahikuchi in Assam), 2 Seed Farms (Kidu and Shantigodu in Dakshin Kannad—one Field Station at Irinjalakuda in Trichur district and World Cocoanut Germ Plasm Centre at Sipi Ghat in Aadamans. The Research activities of the CPCRI are on large variety of crops viz. Cocoanut, arecanut, black pepper, cocoa, ginger, turmeric, cashew, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon, cardamom, oil palm, field crops, animal husbandry and fisheries. The headquarters centre at Kasaragod is engaged in research activities of cocoant, black pepper, cocoa, ginger and turmeric, the problems of research being breeding, agronomy, and nutrition of cocoanut, multi-storeyed high density cropping systems, production physiology of cocoanut, crop protection, post-harvest technology, cost economics and above all collection of statistics of plantation crops, manpower training and transfer of technology. The land use pattern based on the Village Directory Data is discussed later in this report.

Irrigation

50. Though there are 12 perennial rivers in the district, all of them have not been harnessed. Piaswini in Kasaragod taluk and Kakkadavu and Moonnamkadavu in Hosdurg taluk are the major irrigation projects contemplated in the district. Besides the number of minor irrigation works under the public sector, large number of private irrigation arrangements are resorted to which dug wells, tanks and diversion of water from rivulets and canals. Some of these schemes are financed by the Agriculture Department. Development Blocks and Commercial Banks.

Tenancy

51. At the time of the 1961 census, the important land tenures prevailing in the district were Jenmom, Inams (both personal and service inams), Kanam, Kanam-Kuzhikanam, Kuzhikanam, Ottikuzhikanam, Mulawarg, Mulgeni, Chalgeni, Arwar, Illidarwar and Vaidegeni. The enactment of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 was an important landmark in the history of agrarian reform in the state. This act repealed the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960, the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, the Cochin Verumpattomdars Act VIII of 1118 M.E. (1942-43 AD), the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 and the Travancore, Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955 and enacted a single statute governing the relationship between landlord and tenant throughout the state. The main objects of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 were:

(1) to confer fixity of tenure on tenants;

(2) to fix the fair rent in respect of holdings;

(3) to confer the right of purchase of the landlords' rights, title and interest on the cultivating tenants;

(4) to define the rights and liabilities of Kudikidappukars

(5) to place a ceiling on the ownership and possession of land and provide for the disposal of excess land.

In addition, there were also some provisions of secondary importance. The Act came into force from early 1970. The nature of the provisions of this Act indicate that this statute does not affect the land tenures not specifically mentioned in it. This Act, as amended from time to time, considerably helped the tenants to become owners of tenancy lands. Many hutment dwellers could purchase their homesteads with all the appurtenants thereto. The excess land above the ceiling area was also distributed. Thus another notable impact of these reforms was the

reduction in the number of landless agricultural households and the abolition of absentee landlordism.

Animal Husbandry

52. The livestock census conducted in 1977 gives the number of livestock and poultry. The recast livestock figures for the present jurisdiction are not available.

Fisheries

53. The district has a long sea coast (70 km.) which is about 1/8th of the coast line in the state. There are fish landing centres at several places in the district of which Cheruvathur, Kanhangad, Kasaragod and Manjeshwar are major centres.

Electricity and power

54. There is no hydro-electric power project in this district and the Kuttiadi Hydro-electric Project serves the needs of the district. 110 kv. sub stations are located at Kasaragod and Kanhangad. The construction of 110 kv/11 kv sub station at Kubanoor has already been commissioned. All revenue villages in the districts are electrified, though some desoms do not have the facility.

Industry

55. Though the district is having natural resources and infrastructural facilities they are not fully exploited. There is one major industrial estate at Kasaragod and five mini-industrial estates located at Pilicode, Kanhangad, Trikkaripur, Nileshwar and Chengala. The major industries are manufacturing of handloom, manufacture of beedi and production of coir and coir mats and manufacture of tiles. The important handloom weaving centres are at Udma, Kudlu, Kanhangad, Nileshwar and Kasaragod. Beedi rolling is an important occupation of large number of people in the district. There are some tile factories located at Kayyar, Periya and Vidyanagar. The bell metel works at Kasaragod, Hosdurg and Nileshwar and wood and buffaloe horn carving work and cap manufacturing unit at Kasaragod are the other important industrial units in the district.

Transport

56. The district is well connected by road and rail and the nearest airport is Mangalore (in the Karnataka State) located 50 km. north of Kasaragod.

(a) Railways

57. Until 20th August 1906, there was no railway line in the district, when the section of Madras Railway (which became South Indian Railway and Southern Railway later) from Azhikkal to Kanhangad was opened for traffic on 21st August 1906. The other sections viz. Kanhangad to Kasaragod, Kasaragod to Kumbla and Kumbla to Mangalore were opened on 1st October 1906, 17th November 1906 and 3rd July 1907 respectively. The railway line which runs along the coastal tract enters the district about 3 km. south of Trikkaripur Railway Station and leaves the district about 5 km. north of Manjeshwar Railway Station. Now there are 12 stations/halts in the district, viz. Manjeshwar, Uppala, Kumbla, Kasaragod, Kalanad Halt, Kottikulam, Pallikkara, Kanhangad, Nileshwar, Cheruvathur, Chandera Halt and Trikkaripur. During the last few decades many additional amenities have been provided in these stations.

(b) Roads

58. The conditions of the road have been vividly described when the account of Sir Francis Buchanan is quoted earlier in this report. The National Highway 17 enters the state at Talappadi and leaves the district at Cheruvathoor. The distribution of roads by type of surface is given below:

TABLE 2

ROAD LENGTH BY SURFACE

Item		Total	Bituminus	Water bound macadam	Earthern
1		2	3	4	5
Total	..	**884·836**	**536·145**	**5·800**	**342·891**
1. National highway	..	85·800	85·800	..	..
2. State highway	..	28·969	28·969	..	..
3. Major district roads	..	83·313	83·313	..	..
4. Other district roads	..	341·843	334·563	2·800	4·480
5. Village roads	..	344·911	3·500	3·000	338·411

(c) Port

59. The only port of the district viz. Kasaragod is situated on the eastern bank of the backwater formed by the Chandragiri river which is separated from the sea by a small sand spit. It is a tidal port and is closed for shipping during the south-west monsoon period. Steamers do not call at the Port. The traffic is only of sailing vessels. Schooners and other big sailing vessels anchor outside the bar.

Protected water supply

60. The need for protected water supply is all the more felt in the recent times and many steps have been

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taken in this direction. Many schemes have been introduced under the auspices of the Public Health Engineering Department with the help of Central and State Governments, Life Insurance Corporation and the World Bank. The major schemes under the Kasaragod Water Supply Scheme are as follows:

	Item	*Place*	*Capacity*
1.	Pumping station	Bayikkara	..
2.	Treatment plant	Vidyanagar	8.172 million litres daily
3.	Clear water reservoir (Ground level)	Vidyanagar	2,000,000 litres
4.	Clear water overhead tank	Vidyanagar	750,000 litres

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE

Adoor (Kasaragod taluk)

61. Adoor (mentioned as *Indrakeela* in *Vayupurana*), situated at a distance of 40 km. east of Kasaragod, the district and taluk headquarters, is famous for its ancient Sree Mahalingeswara Temple dedicated to Lord Siva, said to have been founded by Arjuna. Known as Urudooru in Tulu, which means 'place of wrestling', it recalls the battle between Arjuna and Lord Siva in disguise as Kirata. Defeated and humiliated by Kirata, Arjuna made a *Sivalingam* in sand and offered *pooja* with bilwa leaves for propitiating Lord Parameswara. To his great astonishment, he found that all the *bilwa* leaves which he had offered were adorning the feet of Kirata. Satisfied with the worship, Lord Siva bestowed Pasupathastra to Arjuna. The temple is also historically important as it has 32 gold plates kept at the altor below the *Sivalingam* by the Kumbla rajas during their coronation ceremonies. They also give some clue to the chronology of the Kumbla rajas. In the recent past, Adoor is gaining importance and institutions like a Government High School, a Panchayat library and reading room, a Government dispensary, a post office and a family welfare centre have been established here. Adoor is connected with the Kasaragod Jalasoor road at Kutiyadi. Adoor connects with Vaddinandka of Karnataka State and Poyyamajlu in Delampady and Niduguri in Kutikole village. Another notable incident which is connected with Adoor and falling in the south-west area of the village is the temple dedicated to Goddess Raktheswari. It attracts large number of devotees during its annual festival from 27th Kumbham to 4th Meenam (March).

Ajanoor (Hosdurg taluk)

62. Situated about 5 km. from Kanhangad, Ajanoor is famous for the Madiyam Kovilakam temple dedicated to Goddess Bhadrakali. This ancient temple has rich wood carvings on *Palazhimadhanam*, *Sitaswayamvaram* and *Dakshayagam*. There are 13 mosques in this village, besides a church. At the south-east corner of Ajanoor village is located the Anandasram, founded in 1939 by Swami Ramdas, a great Vaishnava Saint of modern times. The village has two high schools, two U. P. schools and 7 L. P. schools. The village is well-connected by roads, both P. W. D. and village roads.

Bekal (Hosdurg taluk)

63. Situated on the sea-shore of Pallikara village, 14 km. south of Kasaragod town, Bekal is an important place of tourist interest with its exhilarating natural scenery and beauty. There is an old fort which is of great historical and archaeological interest. There are conflicting views on the establishment of the fort. Though it has been stated in the South Canara Manual that Sivappa Nayak of Bedanore built this fort it has not been accepted by scholars. There is a view that Kolathiris have built the fort. In 1763, it fell into the hands of Haider Ali and came into the possession of the English East India Company in 1799. Now it is managed by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. There is a fine beach and the natural scenery is enchanting. Bekal is also a health resort having a tourist bunglow located within the fort area. There is a temple dedicated to Sree Hanuman at the entrance of Bekal fort. An old mosque, believed to have been built by Tipu Sultan, is also situated here.

Chandragiri (Kasaragod taluk)

64. Chandragiri, located in Kalanad village, is 6 km. south-south-east of Kasaragod town. Sivappa Nayak was a prominent ruler of Ikkeri family and in 1646 he moved his capital from Ikkeri to Bedanore at the top of the Hossangadi ghat leading to Coondapur taluk and thereafter Ikkeri Nayaks were known as Bednore Nayaks. Sivappa Nayak of Bednore constructed a number of forts including the fort at Chandragiri and Bekal. Chandragiri fort is a large square fort on the left bank of the Chandragiri river and near to the Lakshadweep sea, with an approach road from Kalanad on the National Highway. There is an ancient Sastha temple, known as 'Kizhur Sastha Temple' which is located by the side of the railway tunnel which has a length of about 2 furlongs. The annual festival of this temple has a close linkage with the Arat festival of Thrikknnad Sree Siva temple and Bharani festival of Palakunnu Sree Bhagavathi temple. A mosque is also situated very near to the fort. A high school, a lower primary school, a family welfare centre

(at Melparamba) and a branch post office are some of the institutions located in the vicinity of Chandragiri.

Cheruvathur (Hosdurg taluk)

65. Situated 20 km. south of Kanhangad, the taluk headquarters, Cheruvathur is an important place in the National Highway 17. There is also a railway station with the same name. Kuttamath amsom of Cheruvathur village is the birth place of the illustrious poet Mahakavi Kuttamath Kunniyoor Kunhikrishna Kurup (1881–1944). His ancestors namely Kunhunni Kurup (1813–1885), Cheria Rama Kurup (1847–1906), Kunhikelu Kurup and Kumhambu Kurup were also renowned scholars. In Cheruvathur village there are 11 temples of which Veerabhadra temple is important. 5 mosques are also here. There is a government high school (under Fisheries Department), besides 5 U. P. schools and L. P. schools. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is an important medical institution. There is also a Post and Telegraph Office.

Kanhangad or Hosdurg (Hosdurg taluk)

66. The taluk headquarters, situated 40 km. south of Kasaragod did not confine to one village viz. Hosdurg but spread over to the neighbouring village of Kanhangad which together constitute the Kanhangad Panchayat. (Kanhangad panchayat was elevated to the status of a municipal town in June 1984). The Hosdurg fort with its round bastions is a major attraction for tourists. In fact Hosdurg has derived the name from *hosa* which means new and *durg*, fort. It is 2·5 km. interior to the National Highway. It has still a ruined fort. Several public offices are located within its precincts. A temple, known as Karpooreswara temple, is also located at the fort area. Almost all taluk level offices are either located in Hosdurg or Kanhangad area. It has a telephone exchange, 2 high school, 11 upper primary schools and 21 primary schools, besides a taluk Allopathic hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, an ayurvedic hospital, veterinary hospital, post and telegraph office etc. A Tobacco Research Station is also functioning here. A notable institution which has come up recently is the Nityanandaasramam located about 2 furlongs south of the taluk office. As stated in the District Gazetteer at the spot where the Ashrama is located Swami Nityananda constructed 45 *Guhas* (caves) in a mountain slope and brought out a regular flow of water and named it as Papanash Ganga. The flow is constant and devotees take a holy dip. A temple, like the Somanath temple of Gujarat, was constructed in 1963, wherein a life size statue of Swami Nityananda, made of *Panchaloha* and in sitting posture has been installed. The Swami Nityananda Polytechnic established in 1966 at the Nityananda Nagar is another institution. The Nehru Arts and Science College started in 1970 under the private sector is an Important Institution. The Karpooreswara temple is located within the precincts of the fort. The Mariamma or Ammanavaru temple and Sri Venkatarama temple are important. Kanhangad has also two churches and a number of mosques.

Kasaragod (Kasaragod taluk)

67. Kasaragod, the headquarters of Kasaragod revenue division, Kasaragod taluk and Kasaragod NES Block, is situated on the right bank of the mouth of the Chandragiri river. Located 86 km. by rail and 105 km. by road from Cannanore the district headquarters, Kasaragod is the northernmost municipal town in the state. It became a municipal town only on August 15, 1956. Kasaragod area was under the Kadamba dynasty in ancient days and later it became part of Vijayanagar empire. After its downfall, it was ruled by Bedanore Nayaks and subsequently by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan till it was passed on to the British in 1799, when Tipu died. The Kasaragod fort, which is believed to have been built by Sivappa Nayak in the middle of seventeenth century, has an extent of about 5 acres. Kasaragod is a developed urban area with a number of institutions. There are two colleges here—the Government Arts and Science College which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1982 and Vidyanagar Chinmaya Mission Junior College, besides 4 High Schools, 11 Upper Primary Schools and 9 Lower Primary Schools. The Government Hospital and the Malik Dinar Charitable Hospital are the two important medical institutions, in addition to a Maternity Centre managed by the Kasaragod Municipality. A Tuberculosis Clinic and a Leprosy Clinic are also functioning here, besides 9 private nursing homes or clinics. The Government Ayurvedic Hospital is yet another important institution. The Government Veterinary Hospital, a Head Post Office with 4 Sub Post Offices and 5 Public Call Offices are the other facilities available in the town. 9 banks have got branches here, apart from a number of public offices and two Travellers Bungalows. The town has a number of religious institutions. Of the Hindu temples, the Sree Mallikarjuna temple situated near the taluk office is an important institution. Other temples are Sree Lakshmi Venkatesh temple, Sree Panduranga temple, Sree Subramanya temple, Sree Venkitarama

temple, Sree Arya Karthiyayani temple, Theruvath Sree Bhagavathi temple, Padikunni Sree Bhagavathi temple, Pilikary Bhagavathi temple and Sree Kurumba Bhagavathi temple. There are two churches here viz. Roman Catholic church and Basel Mission Protestant church. The Malik Ibn Dinar Juma Masjid, which contains the grave of Malik Ibn Mohammed, one of the descendants of Malik Ibn Dinar is a sacred place for Muslims. Gazalli mosque, Roulathal Uloom mosque, Kandathilpalli Mohideen mosque, Kizhar Juma mosque, Nellikunnu Moideenpalli, Padinjar Hydros mosque, Kottampady Juma mosque, Bidu Juma masjid are some other important mosques. A Glass Bangles and Beads Treading Centre and Islamic Tile Works are the most important concerns here. The Central Crop Research Institute is situated at Kudlu very near to Kasaragod.

Kumbla (Kasaragod taluk)

68. Situated about 14 km. north-northwest of Kasaragod on a bold peninsula in a lagoon separated from the sea by a sand pit and connected it by a narrow channel, Kumbla (in Koipady village) was the seat of the Rajas of Kumbla who once ruled the southern part of the Tuluva country which extended over the Kasaragod taluk. The Portuguese Traveller, Duarte Barbosa visited the small port here in 1514 and found that rice was exported to Maladives. The Raja of Kumbla had to flee to Tellicherry when Tipu captured Mangalore and he returned in 1799. He had to accede his territory to the British and to satisfy himself with a pension of Rs. 11,788 per annum Bedanore Nayaks whose supremacy was accepted by the Kumbla Rajas constructed a fort here. Kumbla is well connected by road and railway. A Government high school, 2 upper primary schools, 2 lower primary schools and 2 nursery schools are the educational institutions at Kumbla, apart from a panchayat library. A primary health centre and a family welfare centre are the medical institutions here, in addition to a veterinary dispensary. A sub-post office, a telegraph office and a public call office are located here. Banking facilities are alo available here. The most important temple here is the Sree Parthasarathi temple at Mujankavu. According to tradition, one Machu kunda Maharshi consecrated the temple. A holy dip in the temple tank having perennial supply of water after three *pradakshinams* to the tank offering a handful of *navadhanyams* is considered sacred and a sure remedy for all warty growths on the human body. Sree Gopalakrishna temple, the idol believed to have been consecrated by Kanva Maharshi and Ananthapura temple located on the outskirts of Kumbla are also important temples, besides a church and a Juma-at mosque. According to local tradition, Lord Ananthapadmanabha (Sree Padmanabha Swami of Trivandrum) was settled here and the famous Sage Vilwamangalath Swamiar worshipped here. The account given in the District Gazetteer, Cannanore about this temple is given below:

"The famous sage Vilwamangalathu Swamiar had an asram at the place and he was engaged in the service of God. The God is said to have appeared frequently before him in the form of a boy and played with him. One day when the sage was offering *abhishekam* the boy Padmanabhan played some mischief. The sage got annoyed and pushed him with his left hand. The boy fell into the tank and disappeared. The sage started a frantic search of the boy and found that there was a big dent at the place where he had fallen. The sage with his ascetic powers entered that dent and walked 3½ miles underground in search of the boy. Then he reached the sea on the west viz. the Arabian Sea. The boy jumped into the sea and disappeared. As he did so he told the Swamiyar that if he wanted to see him again he should proceed to Ananthankadu. It was the search for Ananthankadu that eventually took Vilwamangalam to Trivandrum. The above tradition is widely prevalent in Kumbla".

Madhur (Kasaragod taluk)

69. Situated 8 km. north-northeast of Kasaragod, Madhur is famous for its Mahaganapathi temple, known as Srimad Anantheswara-Vinayaka temple, which has been mentioned in the *Sahyadri canta* of *Skanda purana*. The Madhur temple is a Siva temple with Anantheswaran as the presiding deity but the Mahaganapathi's fame is far and wide and attracts thousands of devotees from Dakshin Kannad of Karnataka and the northern districts of Kerala. The *Namaskara mantapam* of the interior of the temple as well as outer frontages of the second and third storeys of the main building are decorated with exquisite wood carvings. The carving of the *mandapam* relates to the episodes from Ramayana commencing from *Puthrakameshti yagam* and ending with *Seetha Swayamvaram*. Tipu's raids partially damaged *Chandrashala*. The deep sword cut inflicted by Tipu can even now been seen. The sacred *thirtham* of the temple well is believed to cure all kinds of human diseases. According to legend, Tipu who took water from this well, gave up his idea of razing the temple to the ground. There are 4 other temples in this village besides 8 mosques. There is no high school in this village. Only 2 upper primary schools and 2 lower primary schools are located here. A Primary Health Centre and a Government Homoeo Dispensary are the medical institutions under the control of the government. A public call office at Patla and three branch post offices are also located here.

Manjeshwar (Kasaragod taluk)

70. Situated 32 km. north of Kasaragod and 13 km. south of Mangalore on NH 17 and on the bank of Manjeshwar river, Manjeshwar (in Kunjattur village) is the headquarters of Manjeshwar N.E.S. block. Its name is derived from Mancha (which means Bedstead) and Iswar (Lord). *Manjula Kshethra Mahatmya* describes the pilgrimage undertaken by Virupaksha, a Gowda Saraswath Brahmin Saint and records the name of the village as Manjula Kshethra Manju Kshetra or Manjarisha. Manjeshwar river separates the locality and in earlier times one side of the river was ruled by Jain Bangar Raja and the other side by Vittal Raja. Manjeshwar is the seat of the Gowda Saraswath Community or Konkani Brahmins. Manjeshwar is the birth place of M. Govinda Pai (1883-1963) a renowned writer of Kannada literature and poetry. The Madras Government conferred on him the title *Poet–Laureate*. *Gommanta Jonastuti*, *Gilvindu*, *Chitrabhanu*, *Sree Krishna Charita*, *Taya Bara Golgotha*, *Vaisakhi* and *Hebberalu* are some of his important works. The renowned Srimad Anantheswar temple also known as Mahalingeshwar temple or Sree Bhadra Narasimha temple, owned by the Gowda Saraswath Community is the important temple here and it attracts pilgrims from all over India, especially from Goa to Cape Comorin. The three main deities in the temple are Anantheswar represented by the Lingam, Subramonia represented by the image of snake and Lord Narasimha in various poses, of which the important one is that of Bhadra Narasimha who is considered as the presiding deity. The trustees of this temple also run some educational institutions, a choultry for the pilgrims, Kalyan mantap, library etc. Other temples in the village are Sree Janardana Deva temple, Sree Sadasiva Devaru and the Udayavar Sri Daiwagaru. There is also a church under the Mangalore Diocese, apart from 4 mosques. At Manjeshwar, there is also an Udupi Sri Pejawar Math, i.e. one of the Ashtamallas of Sri Visweswara Thirth Swami. There is a Government high school, one U.P. school and 4 L.P. schools. A Government hospital and a Family Welfare Centre (in addition to some private clinics), a post and telegraph office and a branch post office are also located here.

Nileshwar (Hosdurg taluk)

71. Situated about 10 km. south of Kanhangad, Nileshwar is the abbreviated form of Nilakanda Iswar, the principal deity of the temple here. It is the headquarters of Nileshwar N.E.S. block. For a long period, it was the seat of Kolathiri Rajas till it was annexed by Somasekhara Nayaka of Bednore in 1737, when a treaty was signed by which the Bednoreans agreed to restrict their advance south of Valapattanam river. The English also obtained concessions including the monopoly trade of pepper and cardamom in the Kolathiri dominion occupied by Bednore Nayaks. The fort at Nileshwar, however, remained in the hands of the Raja till 1761. It was finally annexed by the English in 1799. Taliyil Neelakanta temple. Sree Kottah Vettakkorumaken temple and Mannampuram Sree Bhagavathi temple. Pallikara Sree Bhagavathi temple are important, apart from 14 other temples and other places of worship. There are 2 churches and 8 mosques here. The Rajas High School, 3 U.P. schools and 10 L.P. schools are also located here. A Primary Health Centre, a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a Government Rural Dispensary, a Family Welfare Centre, a Government Homoeo Dispensary and a Veterinary Hospital, besides some private clinics are the medical institutions situated in the village. A public call office, a post and telegraph office and 3 branch post offices are also here. Nileshwar is well served by rail and road. There is also an agricultural research station here.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

District and Taluk Census Data

(*i*) Population

72. Except Wayanad, Kasaragod district has the lowest population among the districts of Kerala. At the turn of the century, Kasaragod district had a population of only 2·31 lakhs. The increase in population was comparatively low till 1941 census. During these 40 years only less than half of the population in 1901 were added, showing a net population of 3·42 lakhs in 1941. The sudden spurt in population growth is seen thereafter with the result in the next 40 years, the population of the district has doubled in reaching a total of 8. 73 lakhs in 1981.

TABLE 3

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT 1901–81

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage decade variation	Sex ratio	Density
1901	231,280	112,299	118,981	..	1,059	116
1911	247,467	120,526	126,941	+ 7.00	1,053	124
1921	256,931	125,319	131,612	+ 3.82	1,050	129
1931	302,043	148,055	153,988	+17.56	1,040	152
1941	342,301	167,839	174,462	+13.33	1,039	172
1951	411,031	200,927	210,104	+20.08	1,046	207
1961	512,146	252,746	259,400	+24.60	1,026	257
1971	683,020	341,859	341,161	+33.36	998	343
1981	872,741	432,025	440 716	+27.78	1.020	439

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73. Of the 8·73 lakhs, 4·32 lakhs are males and 4·41 lakh females. Though in extent Hosdurg taluk has a slight edge over Kasaragod taluk, in population Hosdurg has lesser population.

TABLE 4

POPULATION, NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

District/Taluk	Total Rural/ Urban	Area in sq. km.	Population			Number of revenue villages		Number of towns
			Persons	Males	Females	Total	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KASARAGOD	**T**	**1990·0***	**872,741**	**432,025**	**440,716**	**62**	**62**	**1**
	R	**1973·3**	**829,604**	**410,577**	**419,027**	**62**	**62**	..
	U	**16·7**	**43,137**	**21,448**	**21,689**	..	..	**1**
1. Kasaragod	T	972·6	437,478	218,465	219,013	36	36	1
	R	955·9	394,341	197,017	197,324	36	36	..
	U	16·7	43,137	21,448	21,689	..	..	1
2. Hosdurg	T	988·7	435,263	213,560	221,703	26	26	..
	R	988·7	435,263	213,560	221,703	26	26	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* When the taluk area figures are added up, the total may not tally with the district figure because the former represents the 'landuse' area supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records while the latter represents the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

(*ii*) Sex ratio

74. In 1901 the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district stood at 1,059. It showed a declining trend till 1941 and an increase in 1951. In 1961 it dropped to 1026, while the 1971 figure showed a preponderance of males (998). In 1981 Kasaragod district has a sex ratio of 1,020 as against the state average of 1,032. Of the two taluks Hosdurg has a higher predominance of females with 1,038 as against 1,003 in Kasaragod.

(*iii*) Density

75. The density of population of the district was only 118 persons per sq. km. in 1901. It gradually showed an increase in the subsequent censuses reaching an all-time record of 445 persons per sq. km. in 1981. However, the density of the district in 1981 is far below the state density (655). Among the two taluks, Hosdurg taluk has the lowest density of 440 as against 450 for Kasaragod taluk.

(*iv*) Growth rate

76. The population of the district has grown by 27·78 per cent during the decade 1971-81 in contrast with the state growth rate of 19·24 per cent. But the present decennial growth of the district is less than the rate recorded in the previous decade 1961–71 (33·36 per cent) but higher than the rate of growth of all the other decennial growth rates of the present century. Both taluks record growth rates higher than the state growth rate. Another feature is that in the district, the growth of female population is higher than the corresponding male population growth.

TABLE 5

DECADAL CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

District/Taluk	P M F	Population 1971			Population 1981			Percentage decadal (1971-81) variation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KASARAGOD	**P**	**683,020**	**569,091**	**113,929**	**872,741**	**829,604**	**43,137**	+ 27·78	**+ 45·78**	**— 62·14**
	M	**341,859**	**285,197**	**56,662**	**432,025**	**410,577**	**21,448**	+ 26·38	**+ 43·96**	**— 62·15**
	F	**341,161**	**283,894**	**57,267**	**440,716**	**419,027**	**21,689**	+ 29·18	**+ 47·60**	**— 62·13**
1. Kasaragod	P	353,819	297,056	56,763	437,478	394,341	43,137	+ 23·64	+ 32·75	— 24·01
	M	178,794	150,323	28,471	218,465	197,017	21,448	+ 22·19	+ 31·06	— 24·67
	F	175,025	146,733	28,292	219,013	197,324	21,689	+ 25·13	+ 34·48	— 23·34
2. Hosdurg	P	329,201	272,035	57,166	435,263	435,263	..	+ 32·22	..	..
	M	163,065	134,874	28,191	213,560	213,560	..	+ 30·97	..	..
	F	166,136	137,161	28,975	221,703	221,703	..	+ 33·45	..	..

* The Kanhangad town of 1971 is declassified as rural in 1981 and hence negative growth during 1971–81.

(*v*) Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes

77. As per the 1981 census, there are 65,461 Scheduled Castes and 24,565 Scheduled Tribes in the district. They constitute 2·57 per cent and 9·39 per cent of total Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the state respectively. Hosdurg taluk has the highest content of Scheduled Caste population (8 per cent), while Kasaragod taluk registers a higher proportion of Scheduled Tribe population (4·49 per cent).

TABLE 6

LITERATES WORKERS, NON-WORKERS, SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Percentage of: Scheduled Castes population to total population	Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Literates to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KASARAGOD	**T**	**872,741**	**432,025**	**440,716**	**7·50**	**2·81**	**55·07**	**63·48**	**46·82**
	R	**829,604**	**410,577**	**419,027**	**7·72**	**2·95**	**54·61**	**63·15**	**46·25**
	U	**43,137**	**21,448**	**21,689**	**3·32**	**0·22**	**63·88**	**69·86**	**57·97**
1. Kasaragod	T	437,478	218,465	219,013	7·00	4·49	52·33	61·56	43·14
	R	394,341	197,017	197,324	7·41	4·96	51·07	60·65	41·51
	U	43,137	21,448	21,689	3·32	0·22	63·88	69·86	57·97
2. Hosdurg	T	435,263	213,560	221,703	8·00	1·13	57·82	65·45	50·47
	R	435,263	213,560	221,703	8·00	1·13	57·82	65·45	50·47
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6—*concld.*

Percentage of: Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
30·21	**42·82**	**17·85**	**3·17**	**2·82**	**3·51**	**33·38**	**45·64**	**21·36**	**66·62**	**54·36**	**78·64**
30·44	**42·97**	**18·15**	**3 25**	**2·85**	**3·64**	**33·69**	**45·83**	**21·79**	**66·31**	**54·17**	**78·21**
25·81	**39·80**	**11·98**	**1·61**	**2·23**	**0·99**	**27·42**	**42·03**	**12·97**	**72·58**	**57·97**	**87·03**
30·88	43·26	18·54	2·36	2·22	2·50	33·24	45·48	21·04	66 76	54·52	78·96
31·44	43·63	19·26	2·44	2·22	2·66	33·88	45·85	21·92	66·12	54·15	78·08
25·81	39·80	11·98	1·61	2·23	0·99	27·42	42·03	12·97	72·58	57·97	87·03
29·53	42·36	17·16	3·98	3·44	4·51	33·51	45·80	21·67	66·49	54·20	78·33
29·53	42·36	17·16	3·98	3·44	4·51	33·51	45·80	21·67	66·49	54·20	78·33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*vi*) LITERACY

78. Kerala has a pride place in literacy with 70·42 per cent for total, 75·26 per cent among males and 65·73 per cent among females in 1981. Compared to this, the literacy rates of Kasaragod district has the lowest rank among the districts of Kerala with 55·07 for total, 63·48 for males and 46·82 for females. Further, among the taluks of the district, Kasaragod has the lowest position in total (52·33), male (61·56) and female (43·14) literacy.

(*vii*) WORKERS

79. As per the 1981 census, the total number of main workers of Kasaragod district is 263, 630 of which, 184,973 are males and 78,657 females. In other words 30·23 per cent of the total population of the district are returned as main workers as against 26·68 per cent in the state. The corresponding work participation rates of males and females in the district are 42·82 per cent and 17·85 per cent respectively. Compared to urban areas, the rural rates are higher. Among taluks, Kasaragod taluk records higher work participation rates.

80. The percentage of marginal workers is 3·17 per cent in the district as against 3·85 per cent in the state. In respect of marginal workers Hosdurg taluk registers the largest percentage with 3·98 per cent as against 2·36 in Kasaragod taluk. The peculiar feature that has been noticed is that the female rate of marginal workers in both the taluks are higher than the male rates except in case of the Kasaragod municipal town.

81. Coming to the total work participation rate, it is seen that in Kasaragod and Hosdurg taluks the work participation rates have increased from 31·15 in 1971 to 33·24 per cent in 1981 in respect of Kasaragod taluk and 32·90 per cent in 1971 to 33·51 in 1931 in respect of Hosdurg taluk.

Village-wise census data

82. The analysis of village-wise census data relate to the data obtained from the 1981 census.

(*i*) POPULATION

83. Of the 62 villages in the district, 39 have a population over 10,000 which works out to 62·90

per cent. Of these 4 villages (Udma, Hosdurg, Nileshwar and Panathady) have a population of over 25,000 of which Nileshwar village tops with 31,528 persons.

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION RANGE

Range of population	Number of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Total	**62**	**100·00**
200–499	..	..
500–1,999	..	..
2,000–4,999	4	6·45
5,000–9,999	19	30·65
10,000–14,999	16	25·81
15,000–19,999	9	14·51
20,000–29,999	13	20·97
30,000–34,999	1	1·61
35,000–39,999	..	..
40,000+	..	..

(*ii*) Density

84. All the villages have a density of more than 100 persons per sq. km. of which 23 villages record a density of over 500 persons. The villages having a density of more than 1,000 persons per sq. km. are Hosdurg (1,574), Ajanoor (1,562), Pallikkara (1,455), Trikkaripur North (1,374), Kalanad (1,255), Nileshwar (1,202), Udma (1,146), Cheruvathur (1,120), Hosbettu (1,118), Uppala (1,091), Pilicode (1,071) and Kunjathur (1,054). The lowest density is recorded in Maloth village (172) followed by Cheemeni (168) both in Hosdurg taluk.

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY

Range of density (Per sq. km.)	Total number of villages in each density range	Percentage of village in each range
1	2	3
Total	**62**	**100·00**
10	..	..
11-20	..	..
21-50	..	..
51-100	..	..
101-200	2	3·22
201-300	16	25·81
301-500	21	33·87
501+	23	37·10

(*iii*) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

85. As stated earlier, all the villages have Scheduled Castes, though in 50 out of 62 villages, their proportions are less than 10 per cent of the respective village population. Of these, 12 villages which have more than one-tenth of the population as Scheduled Castes, 5 villages (viz. Nettanige, Kuttikole and Bandadka of Kasaragod taluk and Belur and Maloth of Hosdurg taluk) have a percentage of over 16 per cent.

TABLE 9

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES

Percentage range of scheduled caste population to total population	Number of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Total	**62**	**100·00**
0-5	26	41·94
6-10	24	38·71
11-15	8	12·90
16-20	3	4·84
21-30	1	1·61
31 and above	..	..

86. Ten villages of the district have no tribal people as per the 1981 census. They are Kolathur in Kasaragod taluk and Chithari, Pullur, Ajanoor, Cheruvathur, Karindalam, Kudukkat, Pilicode, Trikkaripur North and Trikkaripur South villages in Hosdurg taluk. Majority of the villages in the district have a proportion falling less than 5 per cent. Three villages in the district have more than one-fourth of the people as Scheduled Tribes. They are Enmakaje (29·67 per cent), Padre (28·10) and Adoor (26·85) of Kasaragod taluk.

TABLE 10

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN THE VILLAGE

Percentage range of scheduled tribe population to total population	Number of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Total	**62**	**100·00**
Nil	10	16·13
5 or less	41	66·13
6—15	7	11·29
16—25	1	1·61
26—35	3	4·84
36—50	..	..
51 and above	..	..

(*iv*) Literacy

87. The rural literacy rate is 54·61 per cent. The villages having more than 10,000 population have an average general literacy rate of 57·52 per cent. However, 16 out of 62 villages have a literacy rate of less than 50 per cent of which Delampady village of Kasaragod taluk has the lowest rate with 42·32 per cent. Other villages having less than half of the people as literates are Kayyar (49·92), Kumbdaje (49·90), Badoor (49·81), Muliyar (49·81), Chengala (48·75), Padi (48·63), Madhur (48·56), Bedadka (48·33), Kodlamogaru (46 32), Bombrana (45·41), Ichilangod (45·38), Kolathur (45·34), Nettanige (43·29) and Adoor (42·38) villages of Kasaragod taluk and Madikai village (48·89) of Hosdurg taluk. The following table indicates that higher the population range in which a village lies the higher its general literacy rate.

TABLE 11

LITERACY RATES BY POPULATION RANGE OF VILLAGE

Range of population	Number of villages in each range	General literacy rate
1	2	3
Total	**62**	**54·61**
—200	..	..
200—499	..	..
500—1,999	..	..
2,000—4,999	4	47·84
5,000—9,999	19	51·29
10,000+	39	55·52

Kasaragod municipal town, however, has registered a literacy rate of 63·88 per cent.

Analysis of village directory data

88. The village directory data supplied by village officials relate to the position as on 1st October 1979. The data cover the entire rural areas of the district. The urban data relate to Kasaragod municipal town which is supplied by the Municipal Commissioner and is presented in the form of Town Directory. The succeeding paragraphs deal with the analysis of Village Directory data followed by the analysis of Town Directory data.

89. The following table gives a consolidated picture of the amenities available in the villages of the two taluks of the district.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

District/Taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Number (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities: Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KASARAGOD	**62**	**62 (100·00)**	**59 (95·16)**	**62 (100·00)**	**62 (100·00)**	**13 (20·97)**	**62 (100·00)**	**62 (100·00)**	**62 (100·00)**
1. Kasaragod	36	36 (100·00)	33 (91·67)	36 (100·00)	36 (100·00)	4 (11·11)	36 (100·00)	36 (100·00)	36 (100·00)
2. Hosdurg	26	26 (100·00)	26 (100·00)	26 (100·00)	26 (100·00)	9 (34·62)	26 (100·00)	26 (100·00)	26 (100·00)

90. All the villages are inhabited and every village has at least an educational institution. Except 3 villages, all the villages have medical facilities. The three villages which fall in Kasaragod taluk are Maire, Padre and Kolathur. Of these, Maire and Padre villages have to depend on Perdala and Enmakaje villages for the medical facility whereas for Kolathur the nearest village having the facility is Bedadka. All these villages lie within arrange of 5 to 10 km. The drinking water facilities, post and telegraphs, communications, electricity and accessibility by road are available in all the villages. Only in respect of markets, there is dearth of amenity. Only 13 villages (4 in Kasaragod taluk and 9 in Hosdurg taluk) have the facility. In other words, 98·04 per cent of the rural population is served by medical facility, whereas only 29·46 per cent of the rural population has the benefit of a market.

TABLE 13

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES

District/Taluk	Total population of inhabited villages in the taluk	Proportion of rural population served by the amenity of: Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KASARAGOD	**829,604**	**100 00**	**98·04**	**100·00**	**100 00**	**29·46**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
1. Kasaragod	394,341	100·00	95·87	100·00	100·00	13·95	100·00	100·00	100·00
2. Hosdurg	435,263	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	43·52	100·00	100·00	100·00

The people of 26 villages have to trek more than 10 km. to get market facilities.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available at a distance of: –5 km	5—10 km	10+ km	Total (Cols. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Medical	..	3	..	3
2. Market/hat	5	18	26	49

91. Coming to the proximity of town, two villages lie between 0 and 5 km., 7 villages between 6 and 15, 44 villages between 16 and 50 and 9 villages beyond 51 km.

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TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Distance range from the nearest town (in kms)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**62**	**62(100)**	**59(95·16)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**	**13(20·97)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**
0–5	2	2(100)	2(100)	2(100)	2(100)	..	2(100)	2(100)	2(100)
6–15	7	7(100)	7(100)	7(100)	7(100)	3(42.86)	7(100)	7(100)	7(100)
16–50	44	44(100)	41(93·18)	44(100)	44(100)	9(20·45)	44(100)	44(100)	44(100)
51+	9	9(100)	9(100)	9(100)	9(100)	1(11·11)	9(100)	9(100)	9(100)
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

As in other parts of the state, this district is also thickly populated and the villages are generally large in size. Only four villages have a population of less than 5,000. All the villages in the population range of 5,000 and over are having the amenities like educational, driniking water, post and telegraph, communication approach by road and electricity.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Population range	Number of inhabited village in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**62**	**62(100)**	**59(95·16)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**	**13(20·97)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**	**62(100)**
Up to 499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500—1,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000—4,999	4	4(100)	2(50·00)	4(100)	4(100)	..	4(100)	4(100)	4(100)
5,000+	58	58(100)	57(98·28)	58(100)	58(100)	13(22·41)	58(100)	58(100)	58(100)

Staple food

2. Rice is the staple food of the people in both the taluks of the district.

Land use

93. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has recommended adoption of the following categories under land use in the presentation of data:—

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation
   (*a*) Land put to non-agricultural uses
   (*b*) Barren and uncultivable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands
   (*a*) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
   (*b*) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown
   (*c*) Culturable wastes
4. Fallow lands
   (*a*) Fallow lands other than current fallows
   (*b*) Current fallows
5. Net area sown

94. The Village Directory, which is presented for the rural areas of the district, gives data on land-use pattern. However, there is slight alteration in classification of land use data in the Village Directory. The first category i.e. forest, remains unchanged. Fallow lands [Category 4 (a)+(b)] and net area sown (category 5) are grouped together and treated as agricultural land but in the presentation in the Village Directory they are classified as irrigated and unirrigated, culturable waste includes category 3(a+b+c), while area not available for cultivation comprises of categories 2 (a+b). Thus in the Village Directory, the land use data are presented under five categories viz. forests, irrigated area, unirrigated area, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation.

95. According to the Village Directory, 3·57 per cent of the total land use area is under forests. More than half of the land use area (53·33 per cent) is classified as cultivated land, of which only 13·82 per cent is irrigated. The culturable waste also comes to 21·76 per cent whereas 21·34 per cent is not available for cultivation. Among taluks, the percentage of forests, irrigated land, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation are higher in Kasaragod taluk. The percentage of culturable waste and area not available for cultivation when clubbed together form more than half of the total rural area of Kasaragod taluk. Villages having more than one-fourth of the total rural area under irrigation are Vorkadi, Kodlamogaru, Kadambar, Hosbettu, Kayyar, Madhur, Kumbadje, Kalanad, Muliyar and Delampady of Kasaragod taluk and Udma, Hosdurg, Madikai and Padne in Hosdurg taluk. It has been reported that Uppala, Kudlu, Kalanad. Thekkil and Muliyar villages of Kasaragod taluk and Madikai, Cheemeni, Kodukkat and Trikkarippur South in Hosdurg taluk have no area under culturable waste.

Meenja, Bayar, Maire, Bombrana, Madhur, Padi and Bandadka villages of Kasaragod taluk and Kinanur villages of Hosdurg taluk have more than half of their area under culturable waste. Four villages viz. Paivalike and Perdala in Kasaragod taluk and Panayal and Periya in Hosdurg taluk have more than half of their area falling under the category of 'not available for cultivation'.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USE AREA (PER CENT)

District/Taluk	Forests	Cultivated land: Irrigated	Cultivated land: Unirrigated	Culturable waste	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6
KASARAGOD	**3·57**	**13·82**	**39·51**	**21·76**	**21·34**
1. Kasaragod	3·95	14·77	29·32	29·30	22·66
2. Hosdurg	3·21	12·91	49·36	14·47	20·05

96. In Hosdurg taluk, the cultivable area is above one-fourth of the total area closely followed by Kasaragod taluk. However, the proportion of irrigated area to total cultivable area is lowest in Hosdurg taluk as compared to Kasaragod taluk.

TABLE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE

District/Taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Total area in hectares*	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5
KASARAGOD	**62**	**194,462·47**	**75·09**	**18·41**
1. Kasaragod	36	95,591·12	73·39	20·12
2. Hosdurg	26	98,871·35	76·74	16·82

* The total area is according to village papers and do not agree with the area figures under rural areas derived from the area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

Analysis of Town Directory

97. Growth, density and sex ratio for the urban area of the district for the decade 1951 onwards compared to that of state are given in the following table.

TABLE 19

GROWTH, DENSITY AND SEX RATIO OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THE STATE

	Census year	Kasaragod district	Kerala state
1	2	3	4
1. Total population	1951	41',031	13,549,118
	1961	512,146	16,903,715
	1971	683,020	21,347,375
	1981	872,741	25,453,680
2. Urban population	1951	42,013	1,825,832
	1961	88,924	2,554,141
	1971	113,929	3,466,449
	1981	43,137	4,771,275
3. Percentage of urban population	1951	10·22	13·48
	1961	17·36	15·11
	1971	16·68	16·24
	1981	4·94	18·74
4. Decadal percentage variation in urban population	1951	Base year	+52·72
	1961	+111·66	+39·89
	1971	+ 28·12	+35·72
	1981	— 62·14	+37·64
5. Urban density (population per sq. km.)	1951	864	NA
	1961	907	2,285
	1971	1,161	2,585
	1981	2,586	2,669
6. Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males)	1951	1,041	992
	1961	1,034	991
	1971	1 011	997
	1981	1,011	1,021
7. Scheduled Caste population with percentage in brackets	1981	1,432 (3·32)	309,371 (6·48)
8. Scheduled Tribe population with percentage in brackets	1981	94 (0·22)	4,990 (0·10)

The difference in the urban population is mainly due to declassification of towns and treating as new places as towns in each decade. In the 1981 census there is only one town viz. Kasaragod, whereas in 1951 there were Kasaragod and Hosdurg and in 1961 Kasaragod, Manjeshwar, Kumbla, Kanhangad and Nileshwar as towns. In the 1971 census all these five towns continued with the difference that the Hosdurg town was renamed as Kanhangad. In the 1981 census, Manjeshwar, Kumbla, Kanhangad and Nileshwar did not satisfy the criteria and were declassified as rural. These changes have been affected the decadal variation of urban population and other characteristics given in the Table 19. The statement showing the declassified towns is given below.

TABLE 20

NEW TOWNS/TOWNS DECLASSIFIED IN 1981 CENSUS

Town	Treated as town for the first time in	Population (1981)
1	2	3
Newly added in the 1981 census		
	Nil	

TABLE 20—*concld.*

Town	Treated as town for the first time in	Population (1981)
4	5	6
Declassified towns of 1981 census		
1. Kanhangad	1951	41,471
2. Kumbla	1961	10,811
3. Manjeshwar	1961	15,677
4. Nileshwar	1961	31,528

Town Directory

98. The Town Directory data relates to Kasaragod municipal town.

Municipal Finance

99. The Kasaragod municipal town has a per capita receipt of Rs. 25·93 of which 20·59 relates to the receipt from taxes and the rest by other sources. The per capita expenditure is Rs. 42·71 of which 5·17 per cent relates to general administration, 6·55 for public health and convenience, 6·68 for public works, and 0·11 for public institutions and the remaining for other aspects.

TABLE 21

PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of the town	Per capita								
	Receipts			Expenditure					
	Total	Receipt through taxes	Receipts from all other sources	Total expenditures	General administration	Expenditure on public health and convenience	Public works	Expenditure on public institution	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**25·93**	**20·59**	**5·35**	**42·71**	**5·17**	**6·55**	**6·68**	**0·11**	**24·20**
III Kasaragod (M)	25·93	20·59	5·35	42·71	5·17	6·55	6·68	0·11	24·20

100. Coming to the schools, the number of higher secondary schools per 10,000 population is 0·23 for Kasaragod while 0·93 in the case of secondary educations and 2·55 for upper primary schools and 4·64 in the case of primary schools.

TABLE 22

SCHOOLS PER 10,000 POPULATION IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of towns	Number per 10,000 population in towns			
	Higher secondary/inter/PUC/Junior College	Secondary/Matriculation	Junior Secondary/Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5
III Kasaragod (M)	0·23	0·93	2·55	4·64

In respect of medical institutions, there are four beds for every 1,000 population in the town. There is no reported slum area in Kasaragod taluk.

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of the town	No. of beds in medical institution per 1,000 population
1	2
III Kasaragod (M)	4·03

Important Commodities

101. The important commodity manufactured in the town is tiles and they are exported. Cement is the most important commodity imported in this town.

TABLE 24

MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY MANUFACTURED, EXPORTED AND IMPORTED IN TOWN

Class, name and civic status of the town	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4
III Kasaragod (M)	Tiles	Tiles	Cement

PART A

VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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SECTION I

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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Educational Facilities

P	Primary or Elementary School
M	Junior Secondary or Middle School
H	Matriculation or Secondary
PUC	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University/Junior College
C	College, Any College (graduate level and above) like Arts, Science, Commerce etc.
I	Industrial School
Tr	Training School
Ac	Adult Literacy Class/Centre
O	Other educational institutions. These may include Sanskrit Pathshals, Senior Basic School, Makhtabe etc.

Medical Facilities

H	Hospital
MCW	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
MH	Maternity Home
CWC	Child Welfare Centre
HC	Health Centre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHS	Primary Health Sub Centre
D	Dispensary
FPC	Family Planning Centre
TB	T. B. Clinic
NH	Nursing home
RP	Registered Private Practitioner
SMP	Subsidised Medical Practitioner
CHW	Community Health Worker
O	Others

Drinking Water Facilities

T	Tap water
W	Well water
TK	Tank water
TW	Tubewell water
Hp	Hand Pump
R	River water
F	Fountain
C	Canal
L	Lake
S	Spring
N	Nallah
O	Others
NA	Information not available

Post and Telegraph

PO	Post Office
TO	Telegraph Office
PTO	Post and Telegraph Office
Phone	Telephone connection

Communications

BS	Bus
RS	Railway Station
NW	Navigable waterway (including river, canal, backwaters etc.)

Approach to Village

PR	Pucca road
KR	Kaccha road
FP	Footpath
NR	Navigable River
NC	Navigable canal
NW	Navigable water way (other than river or canal)

Electrification Facilities

ED	Electricity for domestic purpose
EAG	Electricity for agriculture
EO	Electricity for other purpose like industrial, commercial etc.
EA	Electricity for all purposes listed above

Irrigated by Source

GC	Government canal
PC	Private canal
W	Well (without electricity)
WE	Well (with electricity)
TW	Tube-well (without electricity)
TWE	Tube-well (with electricity)
TK	Tank
R	River
L	Lake
WF	Waterfall
O	Others
T	Total

106/476—13

Sl. No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available broad ranges — Educational
1	2	3	4	5
				KASARAGOD
1	Kunjathur	1,264·77	13,336 (2,099)	P (7), M (2), H (1)
2	Vorkadi	2,265·50	9,008 (1,460)	P (4)
3	Kodlamogaru	2,274·64	8,255 (1,230)	P (4), M (3), H (1)
4	Paivalike	2,539·46	8,459 (1,353)	P (4), M (3), H (1)
5	Meenja	2,430·96	7,331 (1,205)	P (4), M (2), H (1), AC (1), O (1)
6	Kadambar	2,059·85	7,858 (1,229)	P (4)
7	Hosbettu	1,175·39	13,140 (1,973)	P (6), M (2). H (1)
8	Uppala	1,849·43	20,178 (3,420)	P (6), M (6), H (1)
9	Ichlangod	1,780·83	9,835 (1,684)	P (7), M (3)
10	Kayyar	2,262·04	6,841 (1,101)	P (6), M (2)
11	Bayar	2,449·37	7,977 (1,264)	P (7), M (2)
12	Enmakaje	3,468·09	9,045 (1,484)	P (8), M (2), H (1)
13	Maire	1,396·23	3,969 (615)	P (3). M (2), H (1)
14	Badoor	1,997·89	8,054 (1,267)	P (5), M (2), H (2)
15	Ednad	1,963·13	4,987 (801)	P (3), M (1)
16	Bombrana	1,679·36	10,566 (1,694)	P (7), M (1)
17	Koipady	2,338·50	18,355 (2,904)	P (10), M (4), H (1)
18	Kudlu	2,477·09	24,398 (3,996)	P (8), M (2), H (2)
19	Madhur	1,550·93	8,218 (1,337)	P (4), M (2) Tr (1), O (4)
20	Bela	2,278·75	6,483 (1,004)	P (4), M (2), O (1)
21	Perdala	4,500·70	16,093 (2,565)	P (7), M (6), H (2), O (1)
22	Padre	2,958·79	8,288 (1,322)	P (4), M (3), H (1)
23	Nettanige	2,687·87	7,614 (1,244)	P (4), M (1), H (1)
24	Kumbdaje	3,102·60	10,365 (1,657)	P (8), M (2), H (1) AC (1)
25	Adhur	4,117·14	14,802 (2,416)	P (8), M (5), H (1)
26	Padi	3,267·29	11,662 (1,827)	P (4), M (3), H (2)
27	Chengala	2,111·78	17,021 (2,506)	P (12), M (3), H(1), O (3),
28	Kalanad	1,676·82	21,046 (3,263)	P (9), M (4), H (2), O (1),
29	Thekkil	2,334·33	12,717 (1,995)	P (6), M (2), H (1)
30	Muliyar	3,427·48	16,132 (2,527)	P (10), M (2), H (2)
31	Kolathur	1,763·49	4,014 (658)	P (2), M (1)
32	Bedadka	6,755·28	15,252 (2,522)	P (8), M (2), H (1)
33	Kuttikkole	2,093·90	5,015 (883)	P (2), M (3)
34	Bandadka	4,536·00	11,204 (1,934)	P (6), M (2), H (1)
35	Adoor	3,416·78	11,875 (1,927)	P (6), M (1), H (1)
36	Delampady	1,567·65	4.948 (794)	P (3), M (2), O (3)
	*Forest area outside village boundary	3,771·01	..	..
	Kasaragod	Wholly merged in Kasaragod Municipal Town		
	TOTAL	**95,591·12**	**394,341 (63,160)**	**P (210), M (84), H (30) Tr (1), AC (2), O (14),**

*The total area of Kasaragod taluk includes the forest areas 'outside the village boundaries. This area does not fall in any particular village.

(if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in viz.,—5 km. 5—10 km. and 10+km. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Medical 6	Drinking water (potable) 7	Post and Telegraph 8	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any 9	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way) 10	Sl. No.
TALUK					
FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO, PTO	—(10+km.)	BS, RS	1
H (1), FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO	—(—5 km.)	BS	2
O (1)	W	PO	Monday	BS	3
H (1), FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	4
CWC (1), HC (1), D (3), O (3)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	5
O (1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	6
H (1), FPC (1), O (3)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, RS	7
H (1), HC (2), NH (3), O (1)	T,W	PO, PTO, Phone	Daily	BS, RS, NW	8
FPC (1)	W	PO	—(—5 km.)	BS, NW	9
FPC (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	10
D (1), O (2)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	11
H (1), PHC (1), D (2), FPC (1), O (3)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	12
—(5—10 km.)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	13
D (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	14
PHC (1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS	15
D (2), FPC (1), O (2)	W	.PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS	16
PHC (1), PHS (1), D (1), FPC (1)	T,W	PO, PTO, Phone	Daily	BS, RS	17
CWC (1), D (1), O (4)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(—5 km.)	BS, RS	18
PHC (1), D (2), O (2)	W, TK	PO, Phone	Daily	BS, RS	19
D (1)	W	PO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS	20
H (1), D (2), NH (1), O (5)	T, W	PO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	21
—(5—10 km.)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	22
D (1)	T, W, S, C	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	23
D (1), FPC (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	24
D (5), O (3)	T, W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	25
FPC (2)	W, C	PO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS	26
D (1), O (3)	T, W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	27
D (4), FPC (1), NH (1), O (5)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(5—10 km.)	BS, RS, NW	28
D (2), FPC (1), O (2)	T, W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	29
PHC (1), D (2), O (4)	T	PO, PTO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	30
—(5—10 km.)	W, R	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	31
D (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	32
D (1), FPC (1)	W, S	PO	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	33
PHC (1), D (2), FPC (1), NH (2)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	34
D (1), FPC (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	35
D (2), FPC (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	36
..	..	..	..	..	
H (6), CWC (2), HC (3), PHC (6), PHS (1), D (39), FPC (18), NH (7), O (52)					

KASARAGOD

Sl. No. 1	Name of village 2	Approach to village 11	Nearest town and distance (in km) 12	Power supply 13	Staple food 14
1	Kunjathur	PR, KR	Mangalore, Karnataka (13)	EA	Rice and wheat
2	Vorkadi	PR, KR	Mangalore, Karnataka (41)	ED, EAg	Rice
3	Kodlamogaru	PR, KR	Mangalore, Karnataka (43)	EA	Rice
4	Paivalike	PR, KR, NR, NC	Kasaragod (29)	EA	Rice and Wheat
5	Meenja	PR, KR, NR, NC	Mangalore, Karnataka (40)	EA	Rice
6	Kadambar	PR, KR, NR	Mangalore, Karnataka (28)	EA	Rice
7	Hosbettu	PR, KR	Mangalore, Karnataka (22)	EA	Rice and Wheat
8	Uppala	PR, KR, NR	Kasaragod (21)	EA	Rice
9	Ichlangod	PR, KR, NR	,, (20)	EA	Rice and Wheat
10	Kayyar	PR, KR, NR	,, (26)	ED, EAg	Rice
11	Bayar	PR, KR	Mangalore, Karnataka (25)	ED, EAg	Rice and Wheat
12	Enmakaje	PR, KR	Kasaragod (32)	EA	Rice and Wheat
13	Maire	PR, KR	,, (38)	ED, EAg	Rice
14	Badoor	PR, KR	,, (30)	EA	Rice
15	Ednad	PR, KR	,, (17)	ED, EAg	Rice and Wheat
16	Bombrana	PR, KR	,, (13)	EA	Rice and Wheat
17	Koipady	PR, KR	,, (12)	EA	Rice and Wheat
18	Kudlu	PR, KR	,, (5)	EA	Rice and Wheat
19	Madhur	PR, KR	,, (8)	EA	Rice and Wheat
20	Bela	PK, KR	,, (20)	EA	Rice
21	Perdala	PR, KR, NR, NC	,, (20)	EA	Rice and Wheat
22	Padre	PR, KR	,, (40)	EA	Rice and Wheat
23	Nettanige	PR, KR	,, (37)	ED, EAg	Rice and Wheat
24	Kumbdaje	PR, KR	,, (32)	ED, EAg	Rice and Wheat
25	Adhur	PR, KR	,, (25)	EA	Rice
26	Padi	PR, KR	,, (16)	ED, EAg	Rice
27	Chengala	PR, KR, NR	,, (9)	EA	Rice and Wheat
28	Kalanad	PR, KR, NR	,, (5)	EA	Rice
29	Thekkil	PR, KR, NR	,, (16)	EA	Rice and Wheat
30	Muliyar	PR, KR, NR	,, (14)	ED, EAg	Rice and Wheat
31	Kolathur	PR, KR	,, (21)	EA	Rice and Wheat
32	Bedadka	PR, KR	,, (29)	EA	Rice
33	Kuttikkole	PR, KR, NR	,, (36)	EA	Rice and Wheat
34	Bandadka	PR, KR	,, (50)	ED	Rice
35	Adoor	PR, KR, NR	,, (40)	ED, EAg	Rice
36	Delampady	PR, KR	,, (40)	EA	Rice
	*Forest area outside village boundary	..	..	..	..
	Kasaragod	Wholly merged in Kasaragod Municipal Town			
	TOTAL				

*The total area of Kasaragod taluk includes the forest areas 'outside the village boundaries'. This area does not fall in any particular village.

Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Sl. No.
	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
TALUK—*concld.*						
..	..	602·80	299·69	362·28	Uduppi, Shri Pejawar matta	1
..	T (589·96)	1,080·65	530·14	64·75	..	2
..	T (623·90)	737·55	207·00	706·19	..	3
..	T (139·02)	543·90	555·56	1,300·98	..	4
..	T (492·27)	271·65	1,574·20	92·84	..	5
..	T (542·10)	759·70	681·20	76·85	..	6
..	T (452·07)	381·35	125·63	216·34	..	7
..	T (253·03)	1,011·26	..	585·14	..	8
..	T (94·90)	716·08	474·77	495·08	Fort of Tippu Sultan	9
..	T (627·26)	647·50	228·89	758·39	..	10
..	T (536·41)	491·17	1,359·79	62·00	..	11
..	T (678·64)	211·12	1,143·50	1,434·83	..	12
..	T (169·16)	10·19	1,147·02	69·86	..	13
..	T (148·41)	853·47	142·43	853·58	..	14
..	T (24·73)	551·20	545·77	841·43	..	15
..	T (94·66)	495·85	930·18	158·67	..	16
..	..	487·21	991·48	859·81	..	17
..	T (137·12)	1,625·79	..	714·18	..	18
..	T (485·62)	323·75	404·45	337·11	..	19
..	T (328·61)	634·95	799·25	515·94	..	20
..	..	891·45	887·13	2,722·12	..	21
..	T (584·22)	1,188·21	1,126·65	59·71	..	22
..	T (522·37)	893·18	1,198·54	73·78	..	23
..	T (922·93)	938·31	262·81	978·55	..	24
..	T (795·23)	153·13	2,105·21	1,063·57	..	25
..	T (50·63)	546·87	2,164·62	505·17	..	26
..	T (343·98)	911·30	593·45	263·05	Pandavankulam—25 ft. deep	27
..	T (783·98)	687·37	..	205·47	Chandragiri Fort — An ancient Fort	28
..	T (529·87)	870·52	..	933·94	..	29
..	T (974·00)	2,347·02	..	106·46	Povil Hanumanth kotta	30
..	T (121·41)	485·62	607·03	549·43	..	31
..	T (412·00)	1,441·00	3,042·00	1,860·28	..	32
..	T (133·55)	809·37	826·44	324·54	..	33
..	T (5·15)	974·70	2,572·52	983·63	Kottackal Fort built by Tippu Sultan	34
..	T (859·01)	2,008·81	351·19	197·77	..	35
..	T (659·46)	443·65	133·15	331·39	..	36
3771·01	..	..	..	..	..	
3771·01	**T (14115·66)**	**28,027·65**	**28,011·69**	**21,665·11**	..	

106/476—14

Sl. No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available broad ranges — Educational
1	2	3	4	5
				HOSDURG
1	Udma	2,353·49	26,958 (4,351)	P (13), M (5), H (2)
2	Panayai	2,817·17	11,112 (1,870)	P (5), M (3)
3	Pallikkara	1,092·18	15,887 (2,491)	P (7), M (3), H (1), O (3)
4	Chithari	1,322·33	11,484 (1,798)	P (6), M (2)
5	Periya	3,459·49	8,191 (1,501)	P (4), M (2), H (1)
6	Pullur	2,865·84	10,309 (1,783)	P (7), M (2), H (1)
7	Ajanoor	1,460·51	22,823 (3,578)	P (10), M (3), H (2)
8	Hosdurg	1,594·03	25,087 (4.097)	P (11), M(5). H (1) O (2)
9	Kanhangad	2,359·56	21,089 (3,459)	P (10), M (6), H (1), C (1), Tr (1), O (1)
10	Madikkai	5,183·20	16,116 (3,014)	P (9), M (2), H (1)
11	Balur	9,544·37	23,259 (4,076)	P (8), M (4), H (1)
12	Panathady	14,061·81	29,001 (5,260)	P (12), M (5), H (1)
13	Maloth	9,319·63	16,019 (3,036)	P (7), M (2), H(1), O (1)
14	Eleri East	6,252·49	20,127 (3,544)	P (7), M (5), H (2)
15	Eleri West	7,745·04	22,286 (3,930)	P (12), M (4), H (1), AC (2)
16	Kinanur	5,358·09	12,860 (2,390)	P (5), M (4), H (1)
17	Nileshwar	2,622·63	31,528 (5,348)	P (14), M (4), H (1), O (5)
18	Cheruvathur	1,837·00	20,573 (3,392)	P (11), M (6), H (1), O (8)
19	Kayyur	3,570·22	11,231 (2,217)	P (6), M (3), H (2)
20	Karindalam	2,390·65	5,284 (998)	P (4), M (1), H (1)
21	Cheemeni	3,699·76	6,211 (1,125)	P (4), M (1)
22	Kodukkat	1,682·19	7,307 (1,399)	P (5), M (3), H (1)
23	Pilicode	995·29	10,657 (1,815)	P (4), M (2)
24	Padne	2,566·38	20,578 (3,089)	P (11), M (6), H (1)
25	Trikkarippur North	903·41	12,409 (1,708)	P (6), M (2), H (1), O (8)
26	Trikkarippur South	1,814·59	16,877 (2,438)	P (12), M (3), H (1)
	TOTAL	**98,871·35**	**435,263 (73,707)**	**P (210), M (88), H (26), C (1), Tr (1), AC (2), O (28)**

(if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in viz. 5 km. 5-10 km. and 10+km. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)	Sl. No.
6	7	8	9	10	1
TALUK					
MCW (1) D (3), FPC (1) NH (1), O (10)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Sunday	BS, RS	1
MCW (1), FPC (1)	W	PO	Daily	BS	2
H (3), MCW (1), FPC (1), O (1)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Daily	BS, RS	3
MCW (1), PHS (1), FPC (1), O(1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS	4
MCW (1), PHC (1), D (1), FPC (1), O(1)	W	PO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	5
D (2), FPC (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	6
MCW (1), D (2), FPC (1). O (11)	W	PO, PTO, Phone	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	7
H (4), MCW (1) FPC (1), NH (1), O (5)	T, W	PO, PTO	Saturday	BS, RS	8
H (2), MCW (1), FPC (1), O (3)	W	PO	—(—5 km.)	BS, RS, NW	9
H (1), HC (1), D (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS	10
MH (1), D (2), FPC (1), O (4)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	11
H (2), MCW (1), D (3), FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO	Sunday	BS	12
H (1), MCW (1), D (3), FPC (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS	13
H (2), MCW (1), HC (1) D (1), FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO, Phone	—(10+km.)	BS	14
MCW (1), PHS (1), D (3), FPC (1), O (5)	W	PO	—(10+km.)	BS, NW	15
MCW (1), D (4), FPC (1), O (2)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	16
H (1), MCW (1) PHC (1), D (1), FPC (1), NH (2), O (6)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Thursday	BS, RS, NW	17
MCW (1), D (2), FPC (2), O (10)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Monday	BS, RS, NW	18
MCW (1), D (3), FPC (1), O (1)	T, W	PO, Phone	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	19
MCW (1), D (1), FPC (1), O (1)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	20
D (1), O (2)	W	PO	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	21
O (3)	W	PO, Phone	—(5—10 km.)	BS	22
MCW (1), D (1), FPC (1)	W	PO	—(—5 km.)	BS	23
MCW (1), D(1), FPC (1), O (2)	T, W	PO, Phone	—(5—10 km.)	BS, NW	24
H (1), PHC (1), FPC (1), NH(1), O (4)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Wednesday	BS, RS, NW	25
MCW (1), FPC (2)	T, W	PO, PTO, Phone	Sunday	BS, NW	26
H (17), MCW (20), MH (1), HC (2), PHC (3), PHS (2), D (35), FPC (25), NH (5), O (79)					

Sl. No.	Name of village	Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in km.)		Power supply	Staple food
1	2	11	12		13	14
						HOSDURG
1	Udma	PR, KR	Kasaragod	(10)	EA	Rice and Wheat
2	Panayal	PR, KR	,,	(26)	EA	Rice
3	Pallikkara	PR, KR	,,	(26)	ED, EO	Rice
4	Chithari	PR, KR	,,	(32)	EA	Rice and Wheat
5	Periye	PR, KR, NR	,,	(23)	EA	Rice and Wheat
6	Pullur	PR, KR	,,	(38)	EA	Rice
7	Ajanoor	PR, KR, NR	,,	(26)	EA	Rice
8	Hosdurg	PR, KR	,,	(37)	EA	Rice
9	Kanhangad	PR, KR, NR	,,	(40)	EA	Rice
10	Madikkai	PR, KR	,,	(47)	EA	Rice
11	Belur	PR, KR	,,	(57)	ED, EAG	Rice and Wheat
12	Panathady	PR, KR	,,	(72)	EA	Rice
13	Maloth	PR, KR	,,	(80)	EA	Rice
14	Eleri East	PR, KR	,,	(72)	EA	Rice and Wheat
15	Eleri West	PR, KR, NR	,,	(70)	ED, EO	Rice and Wheat
16	Kinanur	PR, KR, NR	,,	(55)	EA	Rice and Wheat
17	Nileshwar	PR, KR, NR	,,	(49)	EA	Rice
18	Cheruvathur	PR, KR, NR, NC	Cannanore	(44)	ED, EO	Rice
19	Kayyur	PR, KR, NR	Kasaragod	(70)	EA	Rice
20	Karindalam	PR, KR, NR	,,	(50)	EA	Rice and Wheat
21	Cheemeni	PR, KR, NR	,,	(62)	ED, EO	Rice
22	Kodukkat	PR, KR	Cannanore	(52)	ED, EO	Rice
23	Pilicode	PR, KR	,,	(45)	EA	Rice
24	Padne	PR, KR, NR	,,	(50)	ED, EO	Rice
25	Trikkarippur North	PR, KR, NR	,,	(43)	EA	Rice
26	Trikkarippur South	PR, KR, NR	,,	(40)	EA	Rice
	TOTAL					

Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Sl. No.
Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gaucher and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
TALUK—*concld.*						
..	T (1971·84)	12·37	278·38	90·90	..	1
...	T (195·00)	310·23	162·73	2,149·21	...	2
..	T (195·73)	158·74	379·26	358·45	Bakel Fort—Tourist Centre	3
...	...	910·87	209·60	201·86	..	4
..	T (56·66)	561·53	937·67	1,903·63	..	5
..	T (315·37)	323·16	954·90	1,272·41	..	6
..	T (60·70)	1,280·43	3·24	116·14	...	7
..	T (735·50)	80·94	194·60	582·99	Nithyanandasrama. There are 45 caves out of a hill. It is a tourist centre	8
...	T (174·09)	764·53	344·04	1,076·90	...	9
...	T (3237·49)	155·75	...	1,789·96	..	10
...	T (2312·05)	3,137·97	614·60	3,479·75	..	11
2,218·00	T (1062·30)	9,922·58	607·03	251·90	..	12
278·92	T (40·02)	5,157·26	2,662·11	1,181·32	..	13
49·78	..	4,856·23	1,214·76	131·72	...	14
268·69	T (2·02)	6,363·44	649·52	461·37	...	15
358·53	T (324·99)	1,118·51	2,733·84	822·22	..	16
...	T (547·21)	1,992·87	82·55	..	...	17
..	T (182·11)	982·92	61·71	610·26	...	18
...	...	2,123·42	647·50	799·30	...	19
...	T (121·41)	1,092·65	526·32	650·27	...	20
...	...	2,573·14	..	1,126·62	..	21
...	...	1,563·54	..	118·65	..	22
...	T (122·44)	676·67	114·98	81·20	..	23
..	T (988·00)	645·15	930·64	2·59	...	24
..	T (64·75)	794·23	2·02	42·41	...	25
...	TK (52·61)	1,239·24	..	522·74	..	26
3,173·92	**T (12,709·68) TK (52·61)**	**48,798·37**	**14,312·00**	**19,824·77**		

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APPENDIX I

TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

		Educational					
		Primary School		Middle school		Matriculation/ Secondary school	
Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kasaragod District	**62**	**420**	**60**	**172**	**46**	**56**
1	Kasaragod	36	210	34	84	24	30
2	Hosdurg	26	210	26	88	22	26

		Educational					
		Higher secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy class/ Centres	
Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Kasaragod District	..	...	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**
1	Kasaragod	...	...	...	...	2	2
2	Hosdurg	..	..	1	1	1	2

		Educational			Medical			
		Others		Villages with no educational facilities	Dispensary		Hospital	
Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Kasaragod District	**14**	**44**	..	**40**	**74**	**15**	**23**
1	Kasaragod	7	15	..	22	39	6	6
2	Hosdurg	7	29	..	18	35	9	17

		Medical					
		Maternity and child welfare centre/ Maternity home/ Child welfare centre		Primary health centre/Health centre		Family planning centre	
Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Kasaragod District	**23**	**23**	**13**	**14**	**40**	**43**
1	Kasaragod	2	2	8	9	17	18
2	Hosdurg	21	21	5	5	23	25

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1979—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Medical: Primary health sub-centre: Villages	Medical: Primary health sub-centre: Institutions	Medical: Community health workers: Villages	Medical: Community health workers: Numbers	Medical: Others: Villages	Medical: Others: Institutions	Villages with no medical facilities
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Kasaragod District	**3**	**3**	—	..	**45**	**143**	**3**
1	Kasaragod	1	1	..	—	22	59	3
2	Hosdurg	2	2	..	—	23	84	—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Drinking water: Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	Kasaragod District	**17**	**61**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**2**	**2**
1	Kasaragod	8	35	1	...	1	...	2	2
2	Hosdurg	9	26	..	...	..	...	...	—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Drinking water: More than one source	Drinking water: Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	Post and Telegraph: P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. and phone	T.O. and phone
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Kasaragod District	**20**	...	**39**	...	**2**	**9**	—
1	Kasaragod	11	—	26	—	1	4	—
2	Hosdurg	9	—	13	—	1	5	—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Post and Telegraph: P.T.O. and phone	Post and Telegraph: Phone	Communications: Bus stop	Communications: Railway station	Communications: Navigable water way	Power supply: Available	Power supply: Not available
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	Kasaragod District	**12**	—	**62**	**14**	**26**	**62**	...
1	Kasaragod	5	—	36	7	13	36	..
2	Hosdurg	7	..	26	7	13	26	..

APPENDIX II

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

There is no census town in Kasaragod District

APPENDIX III

TALUK-WISE LIST OF VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITIES ARE AVAILABLE

Amenities are available in all villages of all taluks

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

A. SCHEDULED CASTES

Range of Scheduled Caste population (percentages)	L.C. No.	Name of village	L.C. No.	Name of village	L.C. No.	Name of village
1	2	3	2	3	2	3
				KASARAGOD TALUK		
0–5	1.	Kunjathur	7	Hosbettu	17	Koipady
	2	Vorkadi	10	Kayyar	18	Kudlu
	3	Kodlamogaru	12	Enmakaje	27	Chengala
	4	Paivalike	13	Maire	28	Kalanad
	5	Meenja	14	Badoor	29	Thekkil
6–10	6	Kadambar	19	Madhur	26	Padi
	8	Uppala	20	Bela	30	Muliyar
	9	Ichlangod	22	Padre	31	Kolathur
	11	Bayar	24	Kumbdaje	35	Adoor
	15	Ednad	25	Adhur		
	16	Bombrana				
11–15	21	Perdala	23	Nettanige	36	Delampady
			32	Bedadka		
16–20	33	Kuttikole	34	Bandadka		
				HOSDURG TALUK		
0–5	1	Udma	8	Hosdurg	19	Kayyur
	3	Pallikkara	9	Kanhangad	23	Pilicode
	4	Chithari	17	Nileshwar	25	Thrikkarippur North
	7	Ajanoor	18	Cheruvathur		
6–10	2	Panayal	20	Karindalam	26	Trikkarippur South
	6	Pullur	21	Cheemeni		
	10	Madikkai	22	Kodukkat		
	14	Eleri east	24	Padne		
11–15	5	Periye	16	Kinanur		
	12	Panathady				
	15	Eleri West				
16–20	11	Belur				
21–30	13	Maloth				

APPENDIX IV—*concld.*

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES—*concld.*

B. SCHEDULED TRIBES

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentange)	L.C. No.	Name of village	L.C. No.	Name of village	L.C. No.	Name of village
1	2	3	2	3	2	3
				KASARAGOD TALUK		
Nil	31	Kolathur				
0–5	1	Kunjathur	10	Kayyar	26	Padi
	2	Vorkadi	15	Ednad	27	Chengala
	3	Kodlamogaru	16	Bombrana	28	Kalanad
	4	Paivalike	17	Koipady	29	Thekkil
	5	Meenja	18	Kudlu	30	Muliyar
	6	Kadambar	19	Madhur	32	Bedadka
	7	Hosbettu	24	Kumbdaje	33	Kuttikole
	8	Uppala	25	Adhur	34	Bandadka
	9	Ichlangod				
6–15	11	Bayar	20	Bela	36	Delampady
	14	Badoor	21	Perdala		
			23	Nettanige		
16–25	13	Maire				
26–35	12	Enmakaje	35	Adoor		
	22	Padne				
				HOSDURG TALUK		
Nil	4	Chithari	18	Cheruvathur	23	Pilicode
	6	Pullur	20	Karindalam	25	Trikkarippur North
	7	Ajanoor	22	Kodukkat	26	Trikkarippur South
0–5	1	Udma	11	Belur	17	Nileshwar
	2	Panayal	12	Panathady	19	Kayyur
	3	Pallikkara	13	Maloth	21	Cheemeni
	5	Periye	14	Eleri East	24	Padne
	8	Hosdurg	15	Eleri West		
	9	Kanhangad	16	Kinanur		
	10	Madikkai				

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SECTION II

TOWN DIRECTORY

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Size class of Towns

Class	*Population*
I	100,000 and above
II	50,000—99,999
III	20,000—49,999
IV	10,000—19,999
V	5,000— 9,999
VI	Below 5,000

Status of Towns

M. Corp.	Municipal Corporation/Corporation
MC	Municipal Committee/Municipal Town Committee
M	Municipality
MB	Municipal Board
MCl	Municipal Council
CB	Contonment Board/Cantonment
NAC	Notified Area/Notified Area Committee/Notified Committee
TC	Town Committee/Town Area Committee
TB	Town Board
GP	Gram Panchayat/Village Panchayat
NP	Nagar Panchayat/Town Panchayat
SC	Station Committee
SB	Sanitary Board
SA	Special Area
EO	Estate Office
UC	Union Committee
CT	Census Town

Navigable River (Canal)

R	River
C	Canal

Road Length

PR	Pucca Road
KR	Kuccha Road

System of Sewerages

S	Sewer
OSD	Open Surface Drains
BSD	Box Surface Drains
SD	Sylk Drains
CD	Cesspool Method
Pt	Pit System

Method of Disposal of Night Soil

HL	Head Loads
B	Baskets
WB	Wheel Barrows
ST	Septic Tank latrines
S	Sewerage

Protected Water Supply

OHT	Overhead Tank
SR	Service Reservoir
IG	River Infiltration Gallery
BWP	Borewell Pumping System
PT	Pressure Tank
TW	Tubewell Water/Hand Pump
T	Tap Water
W	Well Water
TK	Tank Water

Medical Facilities

H	Hospital
D	Dispensary
HC	Health Centre
FC	Family Planning Centre
TB	T.B. Clinic
NH	Nursing Home
O	Others
A	Ayurvedic
U	Unani
Hom	Homoeopathic

Educational Facilities

A	Arts only
S	Science only
AS	Arts and Science only
C	Commerce only
AC	Arts and Commerce only
ASC	Combined for all categories—Arts, Science and Commerce
L	Law
SH	Short Hand
Type	Typewriting
Sh Type	Shorthand and Typewriting
O	Others

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

PL	Public Library
RR	Reading Room

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TOWN

STATEMENT

STATUS AND GROWTH

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic administration status of town	Code No.	Name of taluk	Area in (sq. km)	Number of households including houseless households (in 1981 census)	Population and growth 1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III Kasaragod (M)	1	Kasaragod	16·68	6,948	..	8,295	7,314 (—11·83)

STATEMENT

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Physical aspects* Rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature in centigrades Maximum	Minimum	Name of and State Headquarters	District Headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Kasaragod	3,384·2	NA	NA	Trivandrum (631)	Cannanore (115)

* Source Department of Economics and Statistics

STATEMENT

MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00) Receipt through taxes	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	III Kasaragod	M	8,880	426	1,285	..	..

DIRECTORY

I

HISTORY, 1979

rate of the town at the censuses of						Density (1981 census)	Sex ratio			Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 census	1971 census	1981 census	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
9,169 (+25·36)	11,566 (+26·14)	22,708 (+96·33)	27,635 (+21·70)	34,984 (+26·59)	43,137 (+23·30)	2,586	1,026	988	1,011	

II

LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

road distance (in km.) from					Sl. No.
Subdivisional/Taluk Headquarters	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway station	Bus route	Navigable river/canal (if within 10 km.)	
8	9	10	11	12	1
Kasaragod (0) Kasaragod (0)	Mangalore (50)	Kasaragod (0)	Kasaragod (0)	Chandragiri (R)-3	

III

FINANCE, 1978–79

		Expenditure (in Rs. '00)								
Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
596	11,187	2,229	NA	2,824	2,883	49	10,438	18,423	

STATEMENT

CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and name of town		Civic administration status (in '80)	Population	Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes population	Road length (in km)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines		
								Water borne	Service	Others
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III	Kasaragod	M	43,137	SC 1432 ST 94	PR(35·0) KR(12·5)	OSD CD	3713	NA	38

STATEMENT

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and name of town		Population	Medical facilities	
				Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in col. 4
1	2		3	4	5
1	III	Kasaragod	43,137	H(A-1,1) FC(1), TB(1), O(3)	174 .. .. ..

STATEMENT

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and name of town		Educational facilities				
			Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes, centres others (specify)
1	2		11	12	13	14	15
1	III	Kasaragod	1	4	11	20	..

STATEMENT

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Sl. No.	Class and name of town		Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported		
			First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	III	Kasaragod	Cement	Sugar	Rice	Tiles	Coconut	Cashewnut

DIRECTORY

IV

AMENITIES, 1979

Method of disposal of night soil	Protected water supply: Source of supply	Protected water supply: System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire fighting service	Electrification: Domestic	Electrification: Industrial	Electrification: Commercial	Electrification: Road lighting points	Electrification: Others	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
ST	T,TK	OHT(27,20,000)	Yes	3,630	103	1,323	1,187	151	

V

AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979

Educational facilities: Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised short-hand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Sl.No.
6	7	8	9	10	1
ASC(1)	Dakshin Kannad (50 km)	Dakshin Kannad (50 km)	Kanhangad (30 km)	Sh. Type (2) O(1)	

V—*concld.*

AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979—*concld.*

Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural facilities: Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/Drama/Community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms	Sl. No.
16	17	18	19	20	1
2(70)	..	2	1	PL 1 PR 2	

VI

AND BANKING, 1979

Name of three most important commodities manufactured: First	Second	Third	Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
Tiles	Handloom cloth	Copra	11	1	2	

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APPENDIX

TOWN SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTHS WITH POPULATION

Outgrowth—Nil

PART B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Fly-Leaf

The Primary Census Abstract is the basic table compiled manually on full count basis from the information collected in the individual slip and the household schedule Part II (Population Report). Primary Census Abstract comprises of basic data such as area, occupied residential houses, number of households, sex-wise distribution of total population, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, main workers and their categories, marginal workers and non-workers up to the desom/kara level for rural areas and ward level for urban areas. District P.C.A. up to the level of taluks and towns, village and desom P.C.A., town and ward P.C.A. and development block and Panchayat P.C.A. have been presented in four separate tables. In addition the district P.C.A. for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have also been presented separately in two tables.

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Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²†	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	KASARAGOD DISTRICT	T	1,990·8	141,098	143,815	872,741	432,025	440,716
		R	1,973·3	134,311	136,867	829,604	410,577	419,027
		U	16·7	6,787	6,948	43,137	21,448	21,689
1	**Kasaragod Taluk**	T	972·6	68,709	70,108	437,478	218,465	219,013
		R	955·9	61,922	63,160	394,341	197,017	197,324
		U	16·7	6,787	6,948	43,137	21,448	21,689
	Kasaragod (M)	U	16.68	6,787	6,948	43,137	21,448	21,689
2	**Hosdurg Taluk**	T	988·7	72,389	73,707	435,263	213,560	221,703
		R	988·7	72,389	73,707	435,263	213,560	221,703
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..

†See the footnote given under table 4 at page 20

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Main workers: Total main workers P	M	F	Cultivators P	M	F	Agricultural labourers P	M	F	Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs P	M	F
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	KASARAGOD DISTRICT	T	263,630	184,973	78,657	36,960	32,174	4,786	72,499	43,917	28,582	4,431	2,406	2,025
		R	252,496	176,437	76,059	36,776	32,003	4,773	72,005	43,506	28,499	4,284	2,318	1,966
		U	11,134	8,536	2,598	184	171	13	494	411	83	147	88	59
1	**Kasaragod Taluk**	T	135,106	94,500	40,606	18,070	16,206	1,864	27,866	19,812	8,054	2,423	1,317	1,106
		R	123,972	85,964	38,008	17,886	16,035	1,851	27,372	19,401	7,971	2,276	1,229	1,047
		U	11,134	8,536	2,598	184	171	13	494	411	83	147	88	59
	Kasaragod (M)	U	11,134	8,536	2,598	184	171	13	494	411	83	147	88	59
2	**Hosdurg Taluk**	T	128,524	90,473	38,051	18,890	15,968	2,922	44,633	24,105	20,528	2,008	1,089	919
		R	128,524	90,473	38,051	18,890	15,968	2,922	44,633	24,105	20,528	2,008	1,089	919
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Include those occupied by institutional households

**Include houseless and institutional households

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Rural Urban	District/Taluk/Town	Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	3	2	1
65,461	**32,949**	**32,512**	**24,565**	**12,477**	**12,088**	**480,606**	**274,245**	**206,361**	**T**	**KASARAGOD**	
64,029	**32,237**	**31,792**	**24,471**	**12,425**	**12,046**	**453,049**	**259,261**	**193,788**	**R**	**DISTRICT**	
1,432	**712**	**720**	**94**	**52**	**42**	**27,557**	**14,984**	**12,573**	**U**		
30,634	**15,658**	**14,976**	**19,657**	**10,059**	**9,598**	**228,951**	**134,477**	**94,474**	**T**	**Kasaragod Taluk**	**1**
29,202	**14,946**	**14,256**	**19,563**	**10,007**	**9,556**	**201,394**	**119,493**	**81,901**	**R**		
1,432	**712**	**720**	**94**	**52**	**42**	**27,557**	**14,984**	**12,573**	**U**		
1,432	712	720	94	52	42	27,557	14,984	12,573	U	Kasaragod (M)	
34,827	**17,291**	**17,536**	**4,908**	**2,418**	**2,490**	**251,655**	**139,768**	**111,887**	**T**	**Hosdurg Taluk**	**2**
34,827	**17,291**	**17,536**	**4,908**	**2,418**	**2,490**	**251,655**	**139,768**	**111,887**	**R**		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**U**		

Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Total Rural Urban	District/Taluk/Town	Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1
149,740	**106,476**	**43,264**	**27,654**	**12,195**	**15,459**	**581,457**	**234,857**	**346,600**	**T**	**KASARAGOD**	
139,431	**98,610**	**40,821**	**26,961**	**11,716**	**15,245**	**550,147**	**222,424**	**327,723**	**R**	**DISTRICT**	
10,309	**7,866**	**2,443**	**693**	**479**	**214**	**31,310**	**12,433**	**18,877**	**U**		
86,747	**57,165**	**29,582**	**10,313**	**4,849**	**5,464**	**292,059**	**119,116**	**172,943**	**T**	**Kasaragod Taluk**	**1**
76,438	**49,299**	**27,139**	**9,620**	**4,370**	**5,250**	**260,749**	**106,683**	**154,066**	**R**		
10,309	**7,866**	**2,443**	**693**	**479**	**214**	**31,310**	**12,433**	**18,877**	**U**		
10,309	7,866	2,443	693	479	214	31,310	12,433	18,877	U	Kasaragod (M)	
62,993	**49,311**	**13,682**	**17,341**	**7,346**	**9,995**	**289,398**	**115,741**	**173,657**	**T**	**Hosdurg Taluk**	**2**
62,993	**49,311**	**13,682**	**17,341**	**7,346**	**9,995**	**289,398**	**115,741**	**173,657**	**R**		
—	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	**U**		

Code No.	Village / Desom	Area of village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KASARAGOD TALUK													
1	**Kunjathur**	**1,264·77**	**2,028**	**2,099**	**13,336**	**6,579**	**6,757**	**263**	**259**	**128**	**120**	**4,621**	**3,241**
1·1	Kunjathur		1,055	1,082	6,770	3,375	3,395	84	81	94	90	2,269	1,506
1·2	Udyavar		973	1,017	6,566	3,204	3,362	179	178	34	30	2,352	1,735
2	**Vorkadi**	**2,265·50**	**1,419**	**1,460**	**9,008**	**4,503**	**4,505**	**125**	**119**	**25**	**23**	**2,789**	**1,834**
2·1	Pavoor		586	593	3,754	1,841	1,913	34	24	9	9	886	498
2·2	Vorkadi		833	867	5,254	2,662	2,592	91	95	16	14	1,903	1,336
3	**Kodlamogaru**	**2,274·64**	**1,218**	**1,230**	**8,255**	**4,195**	**4,060**	**134**	**107**	**248**	**226**	**2,521**	**1,303**
3·1	Kodlamogaru		640	645	4,227	2,145	2,082	67	59	146	133	1,277	724
3·2	Pathur		578	585	4,028	2.050	1,978	67	48	102	93	1,244	579
4	**Paivalike**	**2,539·46**	**1,311**	**1,353**	**8,459**	**4,202**	**4,257**	**233**	**234**	**170**	**145**	**2,584**	**1,668**
4·1	Paivalike		1.049	1,089	6,744	3,360	3,384	165	165	145	116	2,059	1,294
4·2	Chippar		262	264	1,715	842	873	68	69	25	29	525	374
5	**Meenja**	**2,430·96**	**1,144**	**1,205**	**7,331**	**3,689**	**3,642**	**120**	**104**	**55**	**38**	**2,345**	**1,430**
5·1	Kaliyoor		171	182	1,128	555	573	21	12	..	..	357	255
5·2	Koliyoor		281	288	1,851	935	916	18	18	34	24	636	406
5·3	Thalakala		250	268	1,596	800	796	4	10	15	13	477	225
5·4	Meenja		442	467	2,756	1,399	1,357	77	64	6	1	875	544
6	**Kadambar**	**2,059·85**	**1,207**	**1,229**	**7,858**	**3,839**	**4,019**	**332**	**286**	**12**	**11**	**2,452**	**1,564**
6·1	Kadambar		205	211	1,364	672	692	46	44	..	..	398	210
6·2	Majibail		283	286	1,901	946	955	37	31	..	..	644	400
6·3	Moodambail		309	309	1,980	964	1,016	92	72	1	..	653	449
6·4	Kuloor		410	423	2,613	1,257	1,356	157	139	11	11	757	505
7	**Hosbettu**	**1,175·39**	**1,918**	**1,973**	**13,140**	**6,495**	**6,645**	**341**	**366**	**19**	**20**	**4,098**	**2,695**
7·1	Hosbettu		718	748	4,751	2,373	2,378	166	165	7	9	1,635	1,151
7·2	Badaje		579	587	4,029	1,985	2,044	82	90	3	2	1,067	511
7·3	Bangramanjeshwar		621	638	4,360	2,137	2,223	93	111	9	9	1,396	1,033
8	**Uppala**	**1,849·43**	**3,379**	**3,420**	**20,178**	**9,417**	**10,761**	**666**	**651**	**42**	**35**	**5,997**	**4,988**
8·1	Uppala		1,356	1,364	8,083	3,720	4,363	153	139	3	4	2,436	2,167
8·2	Mulinja		318	328	1,982	947	1,035	55	51	23	21	604	457
8·3	Kodibail		383	389	2,260	1,061	1.199	99	88	6	6	619	431
8·4	Mangalpady		1,322	1,339	7,853	3,689	4,164	359	373	10	4	2,338	1 933
9	**Ichlangod**	**1,780·83**	**1,655**	**1,684**	**9,835**	**4,595**	**5,240**	**337**	**349**	**51**	**54**	**2,636**	**1,827**
9·1	Shiriya		547	558	3,160	1,396	1,764	74	75	3	3	750	530
9·2	Ichlangod		322	332	1,901	888	1,013	63	62	8	8	544	460
9·3	Kubanur		247	248	1.427	667	760	77	86	4	6	427	292
9·4	Bekur		180	181	1,044	514	530	84	93	11	13	327	221
9·5	Herur		359	365	2,303	1,130	1,173	39	33	25	24	588	324
10	**Kayyar**	**2,262·04**	**1,076**	**1,101**	**6,841**	**3,401**	**3,440**	**190**	**182**	**145**	**114**	**2,054**	**1,361**
10·1	Kayyar		400	414	2,496	1,235	1,261	108	91	56	36	805	554
10·2	Kudalamerkala		676	687	4,345	2 166	2,179	82	91	89	78	1,249	807
11	**Bayar**	**2,449·37**	**1,264**	**1,264**	**7,977**	**4,076**	**3,901**	**324**	**323**	**582**	**541**	**2,702**	**1,690**
11·1	Bayar		1,264	1,264	7,977	4,076	3,901	324	323	582	541	2,702	1,690
12	**Enmakaje**	**3,468·09**	**1,472**	**1,484**	**9,045**	**4,578**	**4,467**	**249**	**224**	**1,378**	**1,306**	**2,827**	**1,798**
12·1	Enmakaje		1,472	1,484	9,045	4 578	4,467	249	224	1,378	1,306	2,827	1,798
13	**Maire**	**1,396·23**	**605**	**615**	**3,969**	**1,986**	**1,983**	**107**	**123**	**355**	**336**	**1,242**	**813**
13·1	Maire		605	615	3,969	1,986	1,983	107	123	355	336	1,242	813
14	**Badoor**	**1,997·89**	**1,263**	**1,267**	**8,054**	**4,067**	**3,987**	**184**	**157**	**313**	**302**	**2,446**	**1,566**
14·1	Angadimogar		278	278	1,819	893	926	20	27	9	11	593	349
14·2	Badoor		652	654	4,022	2,072	1,950	128	92	266	249	1,189	784
14·3	Mugu		333	335	2,213	1,102	1,111	36	38	38	42	664	433
15	**Ednad**	**1,963·13**	**790**	**801**	**4,987**	**2,454**	**2,533**	**276**	**272**	**65**	**62**	**1,516**	**1,087**
15·1	Kannur		221	223	1,423	706	717	80	85	6	5	405	284
15·2	Ednad		270	272	1,692	820	872	123	116	1	1	553	435
15·3	Puthige		299	306	1,872	928	944	73	71	58	56	558	368
16	**Bombrana**	**1,679·36**	**1,645**	**1,694**	**10,566**	**5,164**	**5,402**	**433**	**381**	**10**	**11**	**2,945**	**1,853**
16·1	Arikady		816	829	5,408	2,649	2,759	107	92	10	11	1,562	952
16·2	Bombrana		395	424	2,483	1,184	1,299	213	205	..	..	627	395
16·3	Ujarulvaru		138	143	837	406	431	2	..	..	..	244	144
16·4	Kidooru		296	298	1,838	925	913	111	84	..	..	512	362
17	**Koipady**	**2,338·50**	**2,843**	**2,904**	**18,355**	**9,165**	**9,190**	**452**	**469**	**63**	**51**	**5,624**	**3,948**
17·1	Ichlampady		388	400	2,665	1,406	1,259	52	37	2	3	831	447
17·2	Koipady		1,671	1,716	10,811	5,435	5,376	263	294	61	48	3,487	2,576
17·3	Mogral		784	788	4,879	2,324	2,555	137	138	..	..	1,306	925

Main workers: Total M	Main workers: Total F	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Agricultural labourers M	Agricultural labourers F	Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs M	Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs F	Other workers M	Other workers F	Marginal workers M	Marginal workers F	Non-workers M	Non-workers F	Code No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
2,783	**1,940**	**246**	**43**	**283**	**179**	**43**	**151**	**2,211**	**1,567**	**44**	**89**	**3,752**	**4,728**	**1**
1,413	1,028	154	25	182	99	18	35	1,059	869	16	60	1,946	2,307	1·1
1,370	912	92	18	101	80	25	116	1,152	698	28	29	1,806	2,421	1·2
2,176	**1,764**	**533**	**118**	**436**	**299**	**17**	**9**	**1,190**	**1,338**	**79**	**169**	**2,248**	**2,572**	**2**
841	697	193	41	188	183	12	7	448	466	59	138	941	1,078	2·1
1,335	1,067	340	77	248	116	5	2	742	872	20	31	1,307	1,494	2·2
1,945	**1,417**	**704**	**216**	**311**	**126**	**16**	**4**	**914**	**1,071**	**114**	**257**	**2,136**	**2,386**	**3**
970	663	303	73	130	60	14	2	523	528	99	226	1,076	1,193	3·1
975	754	401	143	181	66	2	2	391	543	15	31	1,060	1,193	3·2
1,835	**1,001**	**360**	**27**	**533**	**67**	**19**	**41**	**923**	**866**	**73**	**60**	**2,294**	**3,196**	**4**
1,448	805	272	12	414	52	14	41	748	700	65	40	1,847	2,539	4·1
387	196	88	15	119	15	5	..	175	166	8	20	447	657	4·2
1,863	**1,143**	**416**	**48**	**339**	**101**	**61**	**19**	**1,047**	**975**	**25**	**89**	**1,801**	**2,410**	**5**
241	233	56	19	3	13	2	..	180	201	13	12	301	328	5.1
495	306	88	1	34	22	7	1	366	282	3	2	437	608	5·2
418	181	117	3	55	16	14	1	232	161	5	23	377	592	5·3
709	423	155	25	247	50	38	17	269	331	4	52	686	882	5·4
1,738	**1,467**	**562**	**100**	**412**	**225**	**18**	**5**	**746**	**1,137**	**20**	**89**	**2,081**	**2,463**	**6**
316	241	86	2	45	27	4	..	181	212	5	24	351	427	6·1
431	394	100	28	66	63	3	..	262	303	4	2	511	559	6·2
405	349	165	29	133	57	..	..	107	263	3	..	556	667	6·3
586	483	211	41	168	78	11	5	196	359	8	63	663	810	6·4
2,697	**1,523**	**280**	**48**	**325**	**150**	**47**	**5**	**2,045**	**1,320**	**109**	**132**	**3,689**	**4,990**	**7**
996	483	62	21	60	31	24	1	850	430	40	47	1,337	1,848	7·1
778	555	171	18	217	96	3	2	387	439	55	73	1,152	1,416	7·2
923	485	47	9	48	23	20	2	808	451	14	12	1.200	1,726	7·3
3,118	**1,538**	**381**	**64**	**352**	**234**	**29**	**81**	**2,356**	**1,159**	**145**	**155**	**6,154**	**9,068**	**8**
1,183	454	48	6	85	11	4	20	1,046	417	83	106	2,454	3,803	8·1
325	175	70	22	33	16	1	..	221	137	11	17	611	843	8·2
387	259	106	9	40	87	3	57	238	106	3	10	671	930	8·3
1,223	650	157	27	194	120	21	4	851	499	48	22	2,418	3,492	8·4
1,688	**956**	**341**	**35**	**426**	**201**	**38**	**13**	**883**	**707**	**84**	**207**	**2,823**	**4,077**	**9**
420	181	88	1	77	55	4	4	251	121	18	45	958	1,538	9·1
284	159	79	2	63	35	7	..	135	122	52	123	552	731	9·2
277	195	44	9	37	37	9	1	187	148	6	16	384	549	9·3
238	154	30	..	1	3	18	1	189	150	..	..	276	376	9·4
469	267	100	23	248	71	..	7	121	166	8	23	653	883	9·5
1,514	**811**	**293**	**18**	**293**	**63**	**19**	**15**	**909**	**715**	**85**	**161**	**1,802**	**2,468**	**10**
524	301	83	4	53	13	11	6	377	278	24	24	687	936	10·1
990	510	210	14	240	50	8	9	532	437	61	137	1,115	1,532	10·2
1,999	**1,044**	**277**	**41**	**37**	**9**	**23**	**20**	**1,662**	**974**	**60**	**41**	**2,017**	**2,816**	**11**
1,999	1,044	277	41	37	9	23	20	1,662	974	60	41	2,017	2,816	11·1
2,215	**1,014**	**214**	**16**	**163**	**59**	**66**	**15**	**1,772**	**924**	**52**	**140**	**2,311**	**3,313**	**12**
2,215	1,014	214	16	163	59	66	15	1,772	924	52	140	2 311	3,313	12·1
982	**417**	**180**	**16**	**119**	**37**	**11**	**8**	**672**	**356**	**5**	**24**	**999**	**1,542**	**13**
982	417	180	16	119	37	11	8	672	356	5	24	999	1,542	13·1
1,888	**762**	**652**	**42**	**489**	**134**	**2**	**37**	**745**	**549**	**94**	**121**	**2,085**	**3,104**	**14**
432	150	172	9	183	65	..	34	77	42	3	6	458	770	14·1
949	447	277	29	222	51	1	3	449	364	77	110	1,046	1,393	14·2
507	165	203	4	84	18	1	..	219	143	14	5	581	941	14·3
1,262	**632**	**218**	**19**	**398**	**174**	**19**	..	**627**	**439**	**25**	**71**	**1,167**	**1,830**	**15**
371	203	75	11	74	36	8	..	214	156	5	8	330	506	15·1
441	206	54	2	97	41	10	..	280	163	5	13	374	653	15·2
450	223	89	6	227	97	1	..	133	120	15	50	463	671	15·3
1,928	**834**	**479**	**74**	**387**	**135**	**21**	**50**	**1,041**	**575**	**119**	**153**	**3,117**	**4,415**	**16**
860	278	82	13	94	35	2	36	682	194	40	25	1,749	2,456	16·1
457	247	138	19	132	62	7	..	180	166	43	72	684	980	16·2
163	44	72	8	14	2	..	1	77	33	4	12	239	375	16·3
448	265	187	34	147	36	12	13	102	182	32	44	445	604	16·4
3,632	**1,386**	**408**	**29**	**505**	**163**	**32**	**107**	**2,687**	**1,087**	**281**	**164**	**5,252**	**7,640**	**17**
638	214	157	8	228	32	11	49	242	125	54	25	714	1,020	17.1
2,230	961	179	21	211	110	19	8	1,821	822	177	122	3,028	4,293	17.2
764	211	72	..	66	21	2	50	624	140	50	17	1,510	2,327	17.3

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Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of village in hectares	* No. of occupied resi-dential houses	** No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KASARAGOD TALUK—*contd.*													
18	**Kudlu**	**2,477·09**	**3,939**	**3.996**	**24,398**	**12,131**	**12,267**	**724**	**714**	**31**	**38**	**7,422**	**5,398**
18·1	Puthur		1,221	1,239	7,980	3,948	4,032	233	239	2	2	2,350	1,687
18·2	Shiribagilu		466	475	2,823	1,397	1,426	82	84	15	20	756	481
18·3	Kudlu		2,252	2,282	13,595	6,786	6,809	409	391	14	16	4,316	3,230
19	**Madhur**	**1,350·93**	**1,317**	**1,337**	**8,218**	**4,187**	**4,031**	**352**	**330**	**113**	**101**	**2,378**	**1,613**
19·1	Patla		464	472	2.787	1,451	1,336	107	87	24	20	864	590
19·2	Madhur		853	865	5,431	2,736	2,695	245	243	89	81	1,514	1,023
20	**Bela**	**2,278·75**	**990**	**1,004**	**6,483**	**3,241**	**3,242**	**292**	**251**	**450**	**406**	**2,029**	**1,444**
20·1	Bela		990	1,004	6,483	3,241	3,242	292	251	450	406	2,029	1,444
21	**Perdala**	**4,500·70**	**2,549**	**2,565**	**16,093**	**8,298**	**7,795**	**1,006**	**970**	**841**	**834**	**5,399**	**3,559**
21·1	Perdala		2,549	2,565	16,093	8,298	7,795	1,006	970	841	834	5,399	3,559
22	**Padre**	**2,958.79**	**1,320**	**1,322**	**8,288**	**4,244**	**4,044**	**452**	**428**	**1,200**	**1,129**	**2,765**	**1,879**
22·1	Katukukke		581	582	3,508	1,770	1,738	119	112	477	485	1,157	814
22·2	Padre		739	740	4,780	2,474	2 306	333	316	723	644	1,608	1,065
23	**Nettanige**	**2,687·87**	**1,224**	**1,244**	**7,614**	**3,824**	**3,790**	**586**	**576**	**485**	**482**	**2,024**	**1,272**
23·1	Bellur		402	406	2,421	1,203	1,218	193	184	122	105	657	415
23·2	Nettanige		822	838	5,193	2,621	2,572	393	392	363	377	1,367	857
24	**Kumbdaje**	**3,102.60**	**1,617**	**1,657**	**10,365**	**5,249**	**5,116**	**528**	**457**	**249**	**229**	**3,110**	**2,062**
24·1	Ubrangala		277	279	1,711	865	846	98	84	27	28	547	395
24·2	Kumbdaje		1,340	1,378	8,654	4,384	4,270	430	373	222	201	2,563	1,667
25	**Adhur**	**4,117·14**	**2,388**	**2,416**	**14,802**	**7,603**	**7,199**	**711**	**608**	**256**	**257**	**4,664**	**2,773**
25·1	Karadka		1,144	1,165	6,940	3,566	3,374	292	249	49	49	2,390	1,571
25·2	Adhur		1,243	1,250	7,855	4,033	3,822	419	359	207	208	2,270	1,199
1-F 1-A	Kasaragod Forest Range		1	1	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3
26	**Padi**	**3,267·29**	**1,779**	**1,827**	**11.662**	**5,884**	**5,778**	**410**	**384**	**359**	**325**	**3,143**	**2,528**
26·1	Padi		691	717	4,483	2,218	2,265	114	110	155	141	1,254	804
26·2	Nekraje		1,088	1,110	7,179	3,666	3,513	296	274	204	184	1,889	1,724
27	**Chengala**	**2,111·78**	**2,452**	**2,506**	**17,021**	**8,888**	**8,133**	**309**	**289**	**95**	**87**	**5,147**	**3,150**
27·1	Muttathody		1,226	1,251	8,347	4,358	3,989	177	163	77	73	2,451	1,544
27·2	Chengala		1,226	1,255	8,674	4,530	4,144	132	126	18	14	2,696	1,606
28	**Kalanad**	**1,676·82**	**3,129**	**3,263**	**21,046**	**10,197**	**10,849**	**194**	**195**	**12**	**4**	**6,648**	**5,623**
28·1	Chemnad		1,332	1,430	8,892	4,425	4.467	107	109	6	2	3,070	2,531
28·2	Kalanad		1,797	1,833	12,154	5,772	6.382	87	86	6	2	3,578	3,092
29	**Thekkil**	**2,334·33**	**1,918**	**1,995**	**12,717**	**6,301**	**6,416**	**233**	**226**	**1**	**1**	**3,885**	**2,871**
29·1	Perumbala		770	785	4.793	2.323	2,470	36	40	..	..	1,502	1,162
29·2	Thekkil		1,148	1,210	7,924	3,978	3,946	197	186	1	1	2,383	1,709
30	**Muliyar**	**3,427·48**	**2,457**	**2,527**	**16,132**	**8,248**	**7,884**	**708**	**678**	**88**	**79**	**4,890**	**3,145**
30·1	Muliyar		2,454	2,524	16.115	8,240	7,875	708	678	88	79	4,884	3,142
1-F 1-A	Kasaragod Forest Range		3	3	17	8	9	..	..	—	..	6	3
31	**Kolathur**	**1,763·49**	**642**	**658**	**4,014**	**1,996**	**2,018**	**141**	**131**	..	..	**1,096**	**724**
31·1	Kolathur		642	658	4.014	1,996	2,018	141	131	..	..	1,096	724
32	**Bedadka**	**6,755·28**	**2,497**	**2,522**	**15,252**	**7,626**	**7,626**	**1,089**	**1.034**	**47**	**51**	**4,331**	**3.040**
32·1	Bedadka		2,497	2,522	15,252	7,626	7.626	1,089	1,034	47	51	4,331	3,040
33	**Kuttikole**	**2,093·90**	**862**	**883**	**5,015**	**2,492**	**2,523**	**491**	**534**	**7**	**3**	**1,475**	**1,095**
33·1	Kuttikole		862	883	5,015	2,492	2,523	491	534	7	3	1,475	1,095
34	**Bandadka**	**4,536.00**	**1,909**	**1,934**	**11,204**	**5,739**	**5,465**	**1,000**	**931**	**329**	**336**	**3,222**	**2,398**
34·1	Bandadka		1,909	1,934	11,204	5,739	5,465	1.000	931	329	336	3.222	2,398
35	**Adoor**	**3,416·78**	**1,917**	**1,927**	**11,875**	**6,003**	**5,872**	**620**	**568**	**1,589**	**1,599**	**3.173**	**1,860**
35·1	Adoor		1,913	1,923	11,856	5,993	5,863	620	568	1,587	1,594	3,164	1.854
1-F 1-A	Kasaragod Forest Range		4	4	19	10	9	..	..	2	5	9	6
36	**Delampady**	**1,567·65**	**779**	**794**	**4.948**	**2,461**	**2,487**	**334**	**346**	**194**	**200**	**1,293**	**801**
36·1	Delampady		774	789	4,942	2,455	2,487	334	346	194	200	1,287	801
1-F 1-A	Kasaragod Forest Range		5	5	6	6	..	—	..	—	..	6	—
2-F 1-A	Taliparamba Forest Range (Outside village boundary)	3,771·01	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Main workers: Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
4,727	**1,980**	**576**	**34**	**745**	**211**	**103**	**21**	**3,303**	**1,714**	**268**	**235**	**7,136**	**10,052**	**18**
1,513	511	218	5	422	91	17	4	856	411	88	66	2,347	3,455	18.1
596	216	214	19	104	12	12	6	266	179	44	81	757	1,129	18.2
2,618	1,253	144	10	219	108	74	11	2,181	1,124	136	88	4,032	5,468	18·3
1,745	**604**	**415**	**16**	**750**	**204**	**18**	**5**	**562**	**379**	**42**	**48**	**2,400**	**3,379**	**19**
545	162	106	2	213	43	2	..	224	117	35	44	871	1,130	19·1
1,200	442	309	14	537	161	16	5	338	262	7	4	1,529	2,249	19·2
1,467	**594**	**259**	**16**	**457**	**113**	**28**	**15**	**723**	**450**	**38**	**22**	**1,736**	**2,626**	**20**
1,467	594	259	16	457	113	28	15	723	450	38	22	1,736	2,626	20·1
3,794	**1,509**	**342**	**22**	**667**	**257**	**66**	**36**	**2,719**	**1,194**	**227**	**291**	**4,277**	**5,995**	**21**
3,794	1,509	342	22	667	257	66	36	2,719	1,194	227	291	4,277	5,995	21·1
2,068	**805**	**148**	**14**	**73**	**14**	**53**	**16**	**1,794**	**761**	**159**	**222**	**2,017**	**3,017**	**22**
912	285	70	6	17	3	14	7	811	269	59	107	799	1,346	22·1
1,156	520	78	8	56	11	39	9	983	492	100	115	1,218	1,671	22·2
1,968	**912**	**395**	**86**	**725**	**408**	**16**	**7**	**832**	**411**	**87**	**273**	**1,769**	**2,605**	**23**
620	295	136	19	207	126	3	2	274	148	44	80	539	843	23·1
1,348	617	259	67	518	282	13	5	558	263	43	193	1,230	1,762	23·2
2,574	**1,204**	**544**	**84**	**381**	**183**	**34**	**40**	**1,615**	**897**	**43**	**89**	**2,632**	**3,823**	**24**
438	261	76	13	105	70	6	..	251	178	...	1	427	584	24·1
2,136	943	468	71	276	113	28	40	1,364	719	43	88	2,205	3,239	24·2
3,571	**1,379**	**624**	**42**	**697**	**277**	**71**	**43**	**2,179**	**1,017**	**219**	**268**	**3,813**	**5,552**	**25**
1,646	754	291	16	251	96	53	34	1,051	608	150	194	1,770	2,426	25·1
1,925	625	333	26	446	181	18	9	1,128	409	69	74	2,039	3,123	25·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	--	—	4	3	1-F1-A
2,733	**1,082**	**518**	**44**	**805**	**272**	**106**	**102**	**1,304**	**664**	**127**	**134**	**3,024**	**4,562**	**26**
993	436	215	19	282	126	3	1	493	290	62	77	1,163	1,752	26·1
1,740	646	303	25	523	146	103	101	811	374	65	57	1,861	2,810	26·2
3,462	**455**	**402**	**4**	**947**	**98**	**10**	**44**	**2,103**	**309**	**278**	**64**	**5,148**	**7,614**	**27**
1,777	216	247	3	594	56	7	12	929	145	27	8	2,554	3,765	27·1
1,685	239	155	1	353	42	3	32	1,174	164	251	56	2,594	3,849	27·2
3,558	**984**	**277**	**28**	**526**	**132**	**36**	**21**	**2,719**	**803**	**260**	**191**	**6,379**	**9,674**	**28**
1,546	409	154	18	358	78	16	6	1,018	307	161	105	2,718	3,953	28·1
2,012	575	123	10	168	54	20	15	1,701	496	99	86	3,661	5,721	28·2
2,486	**763**	**439**	**33**	**1,010**	**235**	**34**	**32**	**1,003**	**463**	**257**	**252**	**3,558**	**5,401**	**29**
910	286	186	18	346	70	10	11	368	187	72	86	1,341	2,098	29·1
1,576	477	253	15	664	165	24	21	635	276	185	166	2,217	3,303	29·2
3,857	**1,008**	**783**	**62**	**1,165**	**404**	**77**	**29**	**1,832**	**513**	**138**	**148**	**4,253**	**6,728**	**30**
3,856	1,007	783	62	1,164	403	77	29	1,832	513	138	148	4,246	6,720	30·1
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	8	1-F-1A
867	**348**	**256**	**60**	**320**	**116**	**1**	**1**	**290**	**171**	**152**	**102**	**977**	**1,568**	**31**
867	348	256	60	320	116	1	1	290	171	152	102	977	1,568	31·1
3,616	**1,591**	**1,196**	**141**	**1,508**	**883**	**40**	**29**	**872**	**538**	**203**	**169**	**3,807**	**5,866**	**32**
3,616	1,591	1,196	141	1,508	883	40	29	872	538	203	169	3,807	5,866	32·1
1,260	**573**	**393**	**21**	**528**	**398**	**9**	**2**	**330**	**152**	**102**	**121**	**1,130**	**1,829**	**33**
1,260	573	393	21	528	398	9	2	330	152	102	121	1,130	1,829	33·1
2,846	**971**	**1,002**	**91**	**1,302**	**778**	**19**	**7**	**523**	**95**	**80**	**153**	**2,813**	**4,341**	**34**
2,846	971	1,002	91	1,302	778	19	7	523	95	80	153	2,813	4,341	34·1
2,953	**1,121**	**753**	**63**	**733**	**450**	**15**	**9**	**1,452**	**599**	**145**	**186**	**2,905**	**4,565**	**35**
2,946	1,120	751	63	731	449	15	9	1,449	599	145	186	2,902	4,557	35·1
7	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	8	1-F1-A
1,149	**476**	**169**	**36**	**254**	**182**	**12**	**8**	**714**	**250**	**131**	**160**	**1,181**	**1,851**	**36**
1,143	476	169	36	252	182	12	8	710	250	131	160	1,181	1,851	36·1
6	..	..	—	2	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1-F1-A
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-F1-A

Code No.	Village/Desom	Area of village in hectares	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HOSDURG TALUK													
1	**Udma**	**2,353·49**	**4,289**	**4,351**	**26,958**	**12,841**	**14,117**	**464**	**434**	**19**	**15**	**8,010**	**6,842**
1·1	Udma		1,002	1,019	6,552	3,084	3,468	17	16	7	6	2,120	1,783
1·2	Bare		1,347	1,352	8,164	3,958	4,206	368	349	4	2	2,202	1,753
1·3	Pallikkara		1,940	1,980	12,242	5,799	6,443	79	69	8	7	3,688	3,306
2	**Panayal**	**2,817·17**	**1,808**	**1,870**	**11,112**	**5,472**	**5,640**	**388**	**388**	**5**	**8**	**3,224**	**2,346**
2·1	Panayal		1,808	1,870	11,112	5,472	5,640	388	388	5	8	3,224	2,346
3	**Pallikkara**	**1,092·18**	**2,421**	**2,491**	**15,887**	**7,482**	**8,405**	**163**	**180**	**29**	**29**	**4,381**	**3,656**
3·1	Pallikkara		1,370	1,399	8,957	4,197	4,760	134	143	28	29	2,430	2,062
3·2	Keekan		1,051	1,092	6,930	3,285	3,645	29	37	1	..	1,951	1,594
4	**Chithari**	**1,322·33**	**1,782**	**1,798**	**11,484**	**5,542**	**5,942**	**173**	**178**	..	..	**3,270**	**2,473**
4·1	Chithari		1,782	1,798	11,484	5,542	5,942	173	178	..	..	3,270	2,473
5	**Periye**	**3,459·49**	**1,500**	**1,501**	**8,191**	**4,064**	**4,127**	**592**	**560**	**2**	**3**	**2,390**	**1,719**
5·1	Periye		1,500	1,501	8,191	4,064	4,127	592	560	2	3	2,390	1,719
6	**Pullur**	**2,865·84**	**1,758**	**1,783**	**10,309**	**5,139**	**5,170**	**472**	**462**	..	..	**3,111**	**2,245**
6·1	Pullur		1,758	1,783	10,309	5,139	5,170	472	462	..	..	3,111	2.245
7	**Ajanoor**	**1,460·51**	**3,504**	**3,578**	**22,823**	**11,063**	**11,760**	**332**	**369**	..	..	**7,104**	**5,519**
7·1	Ajanoor		3,504	3,578	22,823	11,063	11,760	332	369	..	..	7,104	5,519
8	**Hosdurg**	**1,594·03**	**3,888**	**4,097**	**25,087**	**12,503**	**12,584**	**587**	**605**	**1**	**1**	**8,969**	**7,024**
8·1	Balla		1,835	1,986	12,134	6,058	6,076	374	426	1	..	4,319	3,237
8·2	Hosdurg		2,053	2,111	12,953	6,445	6,508	213	179	—	1	4,650	3,787
9	**Kanhangad**	**2,359·56**	**3,415**	**3,459**	**21,089**	**10,209**	**10,880**	**166**	**185**	**3**	**3**	**6,518**	**5,018**
9·1	Kanhangad		2,561	2,599	16,384	7,920	8,464	107	129	3	3	4,992	3,835
9·2	Pudukai		854	860	4,705	2,289	2,416	59	56	..	..	1,526	1,183
10	**Madikkai**	**5,183·20**	**2,986**	**3,014**	**16,116**	**7,868**	**8,248**	**497**	**501**	**14**	**14**	**4,648**	**3,231**
10·1	Madikkaai		2,986	3,014	16,116	7,868	8,248	497	501	14	14	4,648	3,231
11	**Belur**	**9,544·37**	**4,065**	**4,076**	**23,259**	**11,760**	**11,499**	**2,233**	**2,220**	**4**	**1**	**7,018**	**5,182**
11·1	Kodoth		829	835	4,772	2,456	2,316	382	376	2	..	1,521	1,155
11·2	Belur		3,236	3,241	18,487	9,304	9,183	1,851	1,844	2	1	5,497	4,027
12	**Panathady †**	**14,061·81**	**5,238**	**5,260**	**29,001**	**14,784**	**14,217**	**2,045**	**2,051**	**2,243**	**2,324**	**9,133**	**7,126**
12·1	Panathady		5,238	5,260	29,001	14,784	14,217	2,045	2,051	2,243	2,324	9,133	7,126
13	**Maloth**	**9,319·63**	**2,950**	**3,036**	**16,019**	**8,132**	**7,887**	**2,147**	**2,306**	**23**	**25**	**4,716**	**3,770**
13·1	Maloth		2,950	3,036	16,019	8,132	7,887	2,147	2,306	23	25	4,716	3,770
14	**Eleri East**	**6,252·49**	**3,499**	**3,544**	**20,127**	**10,249**	**9,878**	**738**	**624**	**11**	**6**	**7,817**	**7,016**
14·1	Eleri East		3,499	3,544	20,127	10,249	9,878	738	624	11	6	7,817	7,016
15	**Eleri West**	**7,745·04**	**3,901**	**3,930**	**22,286**	**11,473**	**10,813**	**1,780**	**1,736**	**30**	**26**	**7,847**	**6,208**
15·1	Eleri west		3,900	3,929	22,274	11,467	10,807	1,780	1,736	30	26	7,845	6,203
1F IB	Kasaragod Range		1	1	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	5
16	**Kinanur**	**5,358·09**	**2,372**	**2,390**	**12,860**	**6,487**	**6,373**	**875**	**860**	**7**	**5**	**4,173**	**3,075**
16·1	Kinanur		2,372	2,390	12,860	6,487	6,373	875	860	7	5	4,173	3,075
17	**Nileshwar**	**2,622·63**	**5,197**	**5,348**	**31,528**	**15,220**	**16,308**	**539**	**589**	**24**	**25**	**10,761**	**8,836**
17·1	Nileshwar		5,197	5,348	31,528	15,220	16,308	539	589	24	25	10,761	8,836
18	**Cheruvathur**	**1,837·00**	**3,302**	**3,392**	**20,573**	**9,919**	**10,654**	**484**	**513**	..	..	**6,683**	**5,237**
18·1	Cheruvathur		3,302	3,392	20,573	9,919	10,654	484	513	..	..	6,683	5,237
19	**Kayyur**	**3,570·22**	**2,209**	**2,217**	**11,231**	**5,524**	**5,707**	**195**	**190**	..	**1**	**3,948**	**2,986**
19·1	Kilayikode		572	574	2,864	1,416	1,448	45	42	..	..	1,008	717
19·2	Kayyur		1,094	1,098	5,281	2,595	2,686	65	52	..	..	1,851	1,394
19·3	Thimiri		543	545	3,086	1,513	1,573	85	96	..	1	1,089	875
20	**Karindalam**	**2,390·65**	**998**	**998**	**5,284**	**2,593**	**2,691**	**235**	**252**	..	..	**1,642**	**1,208**
20·1	Karindalam		757	757	3,995	1,968	2,027	222	242	..	..	1,235	907
20·2	Cheemeni II		241	241	1,289	625	664	13	10	..	..	407	301
21	**Cheemeni**	**3,699·76**	**1,114**	**1,125**	**6,211**	**3,059**	**3,152**	**191**	**184**	**3**	**1**	**2,075**	**1,575**
21·1	Cheemeni		1,114	1,125	6,211	3,059	3,152	191	184	3	1	2,075	1,575
22	**Kodakkat**	**1,682·19**	**1,384**	**1,399**	**7,307**	**3,545**	**3,762**	**310**	**331**	..	..	**2,453**	**2,075**
22·1	Kodakkat		1,384	1,399	7,307	3,545	3,762	310	331	..	..	2,453	2,075
23	**Pilicode**	**995·29**	**1,796**	**1,815**	**10,657**	**5,044**	**5,613**	**119**	**144**	..	..	**3,654**	**3,153**
23·1	Pilicode		1,220	1,238	7,220	3,420	3,800	100	120	..	..	2,497	2,179
23·2	Maniyat		576	577	3,437	1,624	1,813	19	24	..	..	1,157	974
24	**Padne**	**2,566·38**	**2,946**	**3,089**	**20,578**	**9,742**	**10,836**	**678**	**721**	..	**3**	**6,133**	**5,198**
24·1	Padne		1,714	1,857	13,067	6,171	6,836	380	407	..	3	3,641	3,071
24·2	Udenur		1,232	1,232	7,511	3,571	3,940	298	314	..	..	2,492	2,127
25	**Trikkarippur North**	**903·41**	**1,686**	**1,708**	**12,409**	**5,996**	**6,413**	**357**	**342**	..	..	**4,314**	**3,596**
25·1	Trikkarippur North		1,686	1,708	12,409	5,996	6,413	357	342	..	..	4,314	3,596
26	**Trikkarippur South**	**1,814·59**	**2,381**	**2,438**	**16,877**	**7,850**	**9,027**	**531**	**611**	..	..	**5,776**	**5,573**
26·1	Trikkarippur South		2 381	2,438	16,877	7,850	9,027	531	611	..	..	5,776	5,573

† Panathady village has been bifurcated with Kallar and Panathady villages
*Include those occupied by institutional households
**Include houseless and institutional households

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Main workers: Total M	Total F	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Agricultural labourers M	Agricultural labourers F	Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs M	Household industry F	Others workers M	Others workers F	Marginal workers M	Marginal workers F	Non-workers M	Non-workers F	Code No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
4,520	**1,755**	**423**	**48**	**920**	**336**	**37**	**113**	**3,140**	**1,258**	**357**	**473**	**7,964**	**11,889**	**1**
1,023	352	55	2	214	43	16	40	738	267	77	106	1,984	3,010	1·1
1,566	672	309	41	537	227	19	60	701	344	90	166	2,302	3,368	1·2
1,931	731	59	5	169	66	2	13	1,701	647	190	201	3,678	5,511	1·3
2,393	**952**	**587**	**127**	**654**	**356**	**37**	**28**	**1,115**	**441**	**208**	**438**	**2.871**	**4,250**	**2**
2,393	952	587	127	654	356	37	28	1,115	441	208	438	2,871	4,250	2·1
2,220	**540**	**243**	**6**	**615**	**200**	**6**	**2**	**1,356**	**332**	**225**	**106**	**5,037**	**7,759**	**3**
1,216	218	117	2	297	42	4	1	798	173	137	64	2.844	4,478	3·1
1,004	322	126	4	318	158	2	1	558	159	88	42	2,193	3,281	3·2
2,065	**1,037**	**239**	**49**	**657**	**639**	**6**	**1**	**1,163**	**348**	**73**	**49**	**3,404**	**4,856**	**4**
2,065	1,037	239	49	657	639	6	1	1,163	348	73	49	3,404	4,856	4·1
1,796	**935**	**510**	**163**	**743**	**541**	**56**	**44**	**487**	**187**	**289**	**443**	**1,979**	**2 749**	**5**
1,796	935	510	163	743	541	56	44	487	187	289	443	1.979	2.749	5·1
2,315	**1,186**	**497**	**143**	**782**	**771**	**35**	**21**	**1,001**	**251**	**246**	**532**	**2,578**	**3,452**	**6**
2,315	1,186	497	143	782	771	35	21	1,001	251	246	532	2.578	3,452	6·1
4,529	**1,966**	**322**	**48**	**626**	**618**	**45**	**23**	**3,536**	**1,217**	**392**	**433**	**6,142**	**9,421**	**7**
4,529	1,966	322	48	626	618	45	23	3,536	1,217	392	433	6,142	9.421	7·1
5,573	**2,244**	**293**	**121**	**550**	**646**	**68**	**42**	**4,662**	**1,435**	**149**	**199**	**6,781**	**10,141**	**8**
2,844	1,117	152	57	287	353	27	23	2,378	684	31	83	3,163	4,876	8·1
2,729	1,127	141	64	263	293	41	19	2,284	751	118	116	3,598	5,265	8·2
4,596	**2,559**	**394**	**134**	**1,173**	**1,415**	**56**	**13**	**2,973**	**997**	**195**	**239**	**5,418**	**8,082**	**9**
3,556	1,934	298	96	1,008	1,068	54	9	2,196	761	137	159	4,227	6,371	9·1
1,040	625	96	38	165	347	2	4	777	236	58	80	1,191	1,711	9·2
3,819	**2,194**	**566**	**157**	**1,161**	**1,299**	**172**	**152**	**1,920**	**586**	**286**	**593**	**3,763**	**5,461**	**10**
3,819	2,194	566	157	1,161	1,299	172	152	1.920	586	286	593	3,763	5,461	10·1
5,430	**1,875**	**1,806**	**262**	**2,401**	**1,392**	**65**	**44**	**1,158**	**177**	**338**	**436**	**5,992**	**9,188**	**11**
1,248	511	467	94	553	360	31	21	197	36	14	37	1,194	1,768	11·1
4,182	1,364	1,339	168	1,848	1,032	34	23	961	141	324	399	4,798	7,420	11·2
7,409	**2,495**	**2,484**	**210**	**2,671**	**1,743**	**64**	**12**	**2,190**	**530**	**425**	**537**	**6,950**	**11,185**	**12**
7,409	2,495	2,484	210	2,671	1,743	64	12	2,190	530	425	537	6,950	11,185	12·1
4,040	**1,409**	**1,012**	**45**	**1,703**	**1,089**	**33**	**10**	**1,292**	**265**	**233**	**389**	**3,859**	**6,089**	**13**
4,040	1,409	1,012	45	1,703	1,089	33	10	1,292	265	233	389	3,859	6,089	13·1
4,825	**914**	**1,888**	**100**	**1,124**	**616**	**26**	**10**	**1,787**	**188**	**294**	**469**	**5,130**	**8,495**	**14**
4,825	914	1,888	100	1,124	616	26	10	1,787	188	294	469	5,130	8,495	14·1
5.143	**1,321**	**1,615**	**59**	**2,006**	**1,046**	**28**	**8**	**1,494**	**208**	**471**	**640**	**5,859**	**8,852**	**15**
5,141	1,321	1,614	59	2,006	1,046	28	8	1,493	208	471	640	5,855	8,846	15·1
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	6	1FIB
2,846	**956**	**514**	**49**	**974**	**589**	**22**	**5**	**1,336**	**313**	**339**	**344**	**3,302**	**5,073**	**16**
2,846	956	514	49	974	589	22	5	1,336	313	339	344	3,302	5.073	16·1
6,295	**2,591**	**328**	**83**	**886**	**1,088**	**96**	**89**	**4,985**	**1,331**	**452**	**612**	**8,473**	**13,105**	**17**
6,295	2,591	328	83	886	1,088	96	89	4,985	1,331	452	612	8,473	13.105	17·1
3 847	**1,973**	**179**	**51**	**432**	**696**	**10**	**21**	**3 226**	**1 205**	**535**	**470**	**5,537**	**8,211**	**18**
3,847	1,973	179	51	432	696	10	21	3,226	1,205	535	470	5,537	8,211	18·1
2,361	**1,537**	**373**	**267**	**795**	**941**	**41**	**37**	**1,152**	**292**	**328**	**498**	**2 835**	**3,672**	**19**
630	476	114	96	200	279	18	11	298	90	68	67	718	905	19·1
1,146	681	190	84	473	495	14	9	469	93	221	388	1,228	1,617	19·2
585	380	69	87	122	167	9	17	385	109	39	43	889	1.150	19·3
1,126	**484**	**184**	**55**	**568**	**365**	**4**	**..**	**370**	**64**	**241**	**190**	**1,226**	**2,017**	**20**
956	385	146	31	505	296	1	..	304	58	52	52	960	1,590	20·1
170	99	38	24	63	69	3	..	66	6	189	138	266	427	20·2
1,363	**716**	**285**	**91**	**558**	**434**	**9**	**2**	**511**	**189**	**115**	**175**	**1,581**	**2,261**	**21**
1,363	716	285	91	558	434	9	2	511	189	115	175	1,581	2.261	21·1
1,488	**903**	**217**	**171**	**291**	**463**	**50**	**69**	**930**	**200**	**174**	**324**	**1,883**	**2,535**	**22**
1,488	903	217	171	291	463	50	69	930	200	174	324	1,883	2,535	22·1
2,147	**1,434**	**323**	**190**	**375**	**698**	**39**	**108**	**1,410**	**438**	**219**	**462**	**2,678**	**3,717**	**23**
1,419	1,018	135	114	274	493	37	104	973	307	155	219	1,846	2,563	23·1
728	416	188	76	101	205	2	4	437	131	64	243	832	1,154	23·2
3,683	**1,904**	**267**	**59**	**683**	**1,260**	**16**	**7**	**2,717**	**578**	**310**	**309**	**5,749**	**8,623**	**24**
2,330	1,082	177	18	323	713	7	6	1,823	345	124	182	3,717	5,632	24·1
1,353	822	90	41	360	547	9	1	894	233	186	127	2,032	2,991	24·2
2,114	**1,131**	**175**	**103**	**332**	**587**	**27**	**30**	**1,580**	**411**	**120**	**142**	**3,762**	**5,140**	**25**
2,114	1,131	175	103	332	587	27	30	1,580	411	120	142	3.762	5,140	25·1
2,530	**1,100**	**244**	**131**	**425**	**700**	**41**	**28**	**1,820**	**241**	**332**	**493**	**4,988**	**7,434**	**26**
2,530	1,100	244	131	425	700	41	28	1,820	241	332	493	4,988	7,434	26·1

106/476—21

TOWN AND WARD PRIMARY

Code No.	Town/Ward	Area of town/ward in sq. km.	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	**Kasaragod Municipality**	**16·68**	**6,787**	**6,948**	**43,137**	**21,448**	**21,689**	**712**	**720**	**52**	**42**	**14,984**	**12,573**
I-1	I	0·65	331	335	2,011	994	1,017	35	34	8	5	724	591
I-2	II	0·31	154	158	955	487	468	1	..	..	..	388	336
I-3	III	0·38	298	304	1,893	973	920	13	14	..	2	767	674
I-4	IV	0·94	376	377	2,163	1,119	1,044	58	74	6	7	870	690
I-5	V	1·97	317	317	2,014	1,058	956	7	3	..	..	634	478
I-6	VI	0·92	250	263	1,719	875	844	13	12	3	3	546	407
I-7	VII	1·71	368	372	2,026	1,065	961	89	71	27	21	761	533
I-8	VIII	0·74	259	262	1,519	764	755	151	150	..	..	585	479
I-9	IX	0·80	260	260	1,566	822	744	14	11	..	..	660	512
I-10	X	0·66	282	299	1,763	852	911	76	76	..	..	622	550
I-11	XI	0·21	225	228	1,428	737	691	14	16	..	..	608	487
I-12	XII	0·29	264	266	1,614	799	815	6	..	1	..	566	481
I-13	XIII	0·22	235	248	1,636	769	867	..	..	..	..	570	559
I-14	XIV	0·24	281	287	1,889	848	1,041	..	..	..	..	544	555
I-15	XV	1·08	316	320	2,106	951	1,155	36	39	..	..	607	602
I-16	XVI	0·83	244	244	1,594	767	827	2	3	..	..	495	368
I-17	XVII	0·81	233	281	1,783	860	923	3	3	..	..	564	483
I-18	XVIII	0·41	196	198	1,270	626	644	3	3	..	..	469	391
I-19	XIX	0·61	265	271	1,826	905	921	..	..	..	..	575	481
I-20	XX	0·43	294	297	1,637	862	775	11	18	..	..	719	592
I-21	XXI	0·32	221	225	1,246	609	637	159	175	..	..	479	458
I-22	XXII	0·58	248	254	1,578	794	784	..	1	3	1	597	489
I-23	XXIII	1·04	447	450	2,879	1,382	1,497	7	7	4	3	808	646
I-24	XXIV	0·53	423	432	3,022	1,530	1,492	14	10	..	..	826	731

*Include those occupied by institutional households

**Include houseless and institutional households

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Main workers										Marginal workers		Non-workers		Code No.
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		Other workers						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
8,536	**2,598**	**171**	**13**	**411**	**83**	**88**	**59**	**7,866**	**2,443**	**479**	**214**	**12,433**	**18,877**	**1**
441	208	19	1	1	14	9	..	412	193	9	14	544	795	I-1
224	87	3	..	3	9	1	..	217	78	4	8	259	373	I-2
416	196	1	..	..	1	2	—	413	195	32	11	525	713	I-3
521	191	8	2	13	7	7	20	493	162	9	15	589	838	I-4
357	71	15	..	70	7	3	3	269	61	72	7	629	878	I-5
299	36	30	..	30	—	..	7	239	29	58	9	518	799	I-6
448	121	11	1	..	..	13	3	424	117	65	56	552	784	I-7
350	79	3	..	..	..	..	..	347	79	..	..	414	676	I-8
390	66	..	—	..	..	2	1	388	65	—	..	432	678	I-9
389	185	3	..	5	8	..	1	381	176	..	2	463	724	I-10
369	83	2	..	4	—	4	..	359	83	3	..	365	608	I-11
342	69	1	—	32	..	15	4	294	65	1	..	456	746	I-12
262	45	7	..	50	—	..	2	205	43	6	3	501	819	I-13
227	41	3	—	30	..	7	—	187	41	35	1	586	999	I-14
291	32	4	—	81	12	4	5	202	15	48	11	612	1,112	I-15
176	14	3	..	11	3	4	1	158	10	35	3	556	810	I-16
286	72	..	—	..	..	3	..	283	72	3	..	571	851	I-17
230	25	3	—	2	..	7	..	218	25	1	1	395	618	I-18
319	63	5	1	14	1	1	7	299	54	39	2	547	856	I-19
419	95	..	—	7	..	..	1	412	94	1	3	442	677	I-20
279	135	1	..	..	..	1	..	277	135	27	23	303	479	I-21
288	104	17	1	28	8	4	1	239	94	23	29	483	651	I-22
549	305	32	7	28	13	1	3	488	282	8	15	825	1,177	I-23
664	275	..	—	2	..	..	..	662	275	..	1	866	1,216	I-24

TABLE

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK AND PANCHAYAT

(Development Block and Panchayat

Sl. No.	Development Block/Panchayat	Area in sq. km.	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	KANHANGAD	574.33	39,604	40,314	237,335	116,859	120,476	10,259	10,439	2,343	2,423	72,492	56,151
1	**Ajanoor Panchayat**	27·83	5,286	5,376	34,307	16,605	17,702	505	547	..	..	10.374	7,992
	Chithari Village	13·22	1,782	1,798	11,484	5,542	5,942	173	178	..	..	3.270	2,473
	Ajanoor Village	14·61	3,504	3,578	22.823	11,063	11,760	332	369	..	..	7,104	5 519
2	**Balal Panchayat**	93·20	2,950	3,036	16,019	8,132	7,887	2,147	2,306	23	25	4,716	3,770
	Maloth Village	93·20	2.950	3,036	16,019	8,132	7,887	2,147	2,306	23	25	4.716	3,770
3	**Belur Panchayat**	95·44	4,065	4,076	23,259	11,760	11,499	2,233	2,220	4	1	7,018	5,182
	Belur Village	95·44	4,065	4,076	23,259	11,760	11,499	2,233	2,220	4	1	7,018	5,182
4	**Kanhangad Panchayat**	39·54	7,303	7,556	46,176	22,712	23,464	753	790	4	4	15,487	12,042
	Hosdurg Village	15·94	3,888	4,097	25,087	12,503	12,584	587	605	1	1	8,969	7,024
	Kanhangad Village	23·60	3,415	3,459	21,089	10,209	10,880	166	185	3	3	6,518	5.018
5	**Madikkai Panchayat**	51·83	2,986	3,014	16,116	7,868	8,248	497	501	14	14	4,648	3,231
	Madikkai Village	51·83	2,986	3,014	16,116	7,868	8,248	497	501	14	14	4,648	3,231
6.	**Pallikkara Panchayat**	39·09	4,229	4,361	26,999	12,954	14,045	551	568	34	37	7,605	6,002
	Panayal Village	28·17	1,808	1,870	11,112	5,472	5,640	388	388	5	8	3 224	2,346
	Pallikkara Village	10·92	2,421	2,491	15.887	7,482	8,405	163	180	29	29	4,381	3,656
7.	**Panathady Panchayat**	140·62	5,238	5,260	29,001	14,784	14.217	2,045	2,051	2,243	2,324	9,133	7,126
	Panathady Village	140·62	5,238	5,260	29,001	14.784	14,217	2,045	2,051	2,243	2,324	9,133	7,126
8.	**Pullur Periye Panchayat**	63·25	3,258	3,284	18,500	9,203	9,297	1,064	1,022	2	3	5,501	3,964
	Periye Village	34·59	1,500	1,501	8,191	4,064	4.127	592	560	2	3	2,390	1.719
	Pullur Village	28·66	1,758	1,783	10,309	5,139	5,170	472	462	..	..	3.111	2.245
9	**Udma Panchayat**	23·53	4,289	4,351	26,958	12,841	14,117	464	434	19	15	8,010	6,842
	Udma Village	23·53	4,289	4,351	26,958	12,841	14,117	464	434	19	15	8,010	6,842
	KASARAGOD	384·91	24,977	25,525	159,811	80,396	79,415	6,650	6,348	2,992	2,960	47,140	33,021
1.	**Badadka Panchayat**	151·48	5,910	5,997	35,485	17,853	17,632	2,721	2,630	383	390	10,124	7,257
	Kolathur Village	17·63	642	658	4.014	1,996	2,018	141	131	..	..	1,096	724
	Bedadka Village	67·55	2,497	2,522	15,252	7,626	7,626	1,089	1,034	47	51	4.331	3,040
	Kuttikole Village	20·94	862	883	5,015	2,492	2,523	491	534	7	3	1,475	1,095
	Bandadka Village	45·36	1,909	1,934	11,204	5,739	5,465	1,000	931	329	336	3,222	2,398
2.	**Chemnad Panchayat**	40·11	5,047	5,258	33,763	16,498	17,265	427	421	13	5	10,533	8,494
	Kalnad Village	16·77	3.129	3,263	21,046	10,197	10,849	194	195	12	4	6,648	5,623
	Thekkil Village	23·34	1.918	1,995	12,717	6,301	6.416	233	226	1	1	3.885	2,871
3.	**Chengala Panchayat**	53·79	4,231	4,333	28,683	14,772	13,911	719	673	454	412	8,290	5,678
	Padi Village	32·67	1,779	1,827	11,662	5,884	5.778	410	384	359	325	3,143	2,528
	Chengala Village	21·12	2,452	2.506	17,021	8,888	8 133	309	289	95	87	5,147	3,150
4.	**Delampady Panchayat**	49·85	2,696	2,721	16,823	8,464	8,359	954	914	1,783	1,799	4,466	2,661
	Adoor Village	34·17	1,917	1,927	11.875	6.003	5,872	620	568	1,589	1.599	3,173	1,860
	Delampady Village	15·68	779	794	4,948	2.461	2,487	334	346	194	200	1,293	801
5.	**Karadka Panchayat**	41·17	2,388	2,416	14,802	7,603	7,199	711	608	256	257	4,664	2,773
	Adhur Village	41·17	2.388	2,416	14,802	7,603	7,199	711	608	256	257	4,664	2,773
6.	**Mogral Puthur Panchayat**	14·24	2,248	2.273	14,123	6,958	7,165	410	424	15	18	4,173	3,013
	Kudlu Village (Part)	..	2,248	2,273	14,123	6,958	7,165	410	424	15	18	4,173	3,013
	Puthur Desom	..	1,221	1,239	7,980	3,948	4,032	233	239	2	2	2,350	1,687
	Kudlu Desom (Part)	..	1,027	1,034	6,143	3,010	3,133	177	185	13	16	1,823	1,326
7.	**Muliyar Panchayat**	34·27	2,457	2,527	16,132	8,248	7,884	708	678	88	79	4,890	3,145
	Muliyar Village	34·27	2.457	2,527	16,132	8,248	7.884	708	678	88	79	4,890	3,145
	MANJESHWAR	570·87	36,945	37,635	234,530	116,621	117,909	8,296	7,903	7,015	6,596	72,353	48,880
1	**Badiadaka Panchayat**	67·80	3,539	3,569	22,576	11,539	11.037	1,293	1,221	1,291	1,240	7,428	5,003
	Bela Village	22·79	990	1,004	6,483	3,241	3,242	292	251	450	406	2.029	1,444
	Peradala Village	45·01	2,549	2,565	16,093	8 298	7,795	1,006	970	841	834	5,399	3,559
2	**Bellur Panchayat**	†64·46	1,224	1,244	7,614	3,824	3,790	586	576	485	482	2,024	1,272
	Nettanige Village	26·88	1,224	1,244	7,614	3,824	3,790	586	576	485	482	2,024	1,272
3	**Enmakaje Panchayat**	78·23	3,397	3,421	21,302	10,808	10,494	808	775	2,933	2,771	6,834	4,490
	Enmakaje Village	34·68	1,472	1,484	9,045	4.578	4.467	249	224	1,378	1,306	2,827	1,798
	Maire Village	13·96	605	615	3,969	1,986	1,983	107	123	355	336	1,242	813
	Padre Village	29·59	1,320	1,322	8,288	4,244	4,044	452	428	1,200	1,129	2,765	1,879
4	**Kumbdaje Panchayat**	31·03	1,617	1,657	10,365	5,249	5,116	528	457	249	229	3,110	2,062
	Kumbdaje Village	31·03	1,617	1,657	10,365	5,249	5,116	528	457	249	229	3,110	2,062
5	**Kumbala Panchayat**	40·18	4,488	4,598	28,921	14,329	14,592	835	850	73	62	8,569	5,801
	Bombrana Village	16·79	1,645	1,694	10,566	5,164	5.402	433	381	10	11	2,945	1,853
	Koippady Village	23·39	2,843	2,904	18,355	9,165	9,190	452	469	63	51	5,624	3,948

†Includes forest area

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

is arranged in alphabetical order)

Main workers: Total M	Total F	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Agricultural labourers M	Agricultural labourers F	Household industry—manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs) M	Household industry F	Other workers M	Other workers F	Marginal workers M	Marginal workers F	Non-workers M	Non-workers F	Sl. No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
50,705	21,087	9,376	1,513	14,656	11,045	680	505	25,993	8,024	3,416	4,867	62,738	94,522	
6,594	2,943	561	97	1,283	1,257	51	24	4,699	1,565	465	482	9,546	14,277	1
2,065	1,037	239	49	657	639	6	1	1,163	348	73	49	3,404	4,856	
4,529	1,906	322	48	626	618	45	23	3,536	1,217	392	433	6,142	9,421	
4,040	1,409	1,012	45	1,703	1,089	33	10	1,292	265	233	389	3,859	6,089	2
4,040	1,409	1,012	45	1,703	1,089	33	10	1,292	265	233	389	3,859	6,089	
5,430	1,875	1,806	262	2,401	1,392	65	44	1,158	177	338	436	5,992	9,188	3
5,430	1,875	1,806	262	2,401	1,392	65	44	1,158	177	338	436	5,992	9,188	
10,169	4,803	687	255	1,723	2,061	124	55	7,635	2,432	344	438	12,199	18,223	4
5,573	2,244	293	121	550	646	68	42	4,662	1,435	149	199	6,781	10,141	
4,596	2,559	394	134	1,173	1,415	56	13	2,973	997	195	239	5,418	8,082	
3,819	2,194	566	157	1,161	1,299	172	152	1,920	586	286	593	3,763	5,461	5
3,819	2,194	566	157	1,161	1,299	172	152	1,920	586	286	593	3,763	5,461	
4,613	1,492	830	133	1,269	556	43	30	2,471	773	433	544	7,908	12,009	6
2,393	952	587	127	654	356	37	28	1,115	441	208	438	2,871	4,250	
2,220	540	243	6	615	200	6	2	1,356	332	225	106	5,037	7,759	
7,409	2,495	2,484	210	2,671	1,743	64	12	2,190	530	425	537	6,950	11,185	7
7,409	2,495	2,484	210	2,671	1,743	64	12	2,190	530	425	537	6,950	11,185	
4,111	2,121	1,007	306	1,525	1,312	91	65	1,488	438	535	975	4,557	6,201	8
1,796	935	510	163	743	541	56	44	487	187	289	443	1,979	2,749	
2,315	1,186	497	143	782	771	35	21	1,001	251	246	532	2,578	3,452	
4,520	1,755	423	48	920	336	37	113	3,140	1,258	357	473	7,964	11,889	9
4,520	1,755	423	48	920	336	37	113	3,140	1,258	357	473	7,964	11,889	
34,806	11,635	7,108	635	10,330	4,354	454	336	16,914	6,310	2,299	2,046	43,291	65,734	
8,589	3,483	2,847	313	3,658	2,175	69	39	2,015	956	537	545	8,727	13,604	1
867	348	256	60	320	116	1	1	290	171	152	102	977	1,568	
3,616	1,591	1,196	141	1,508	883	40	29	872	538	203	169	3,807	5,866	
1,260	573	393	21	528	398	9	2	330	152	102	121	1,130	1,829	
2,846	971	1,002	91	1,302	778	19	7	523	95	80	153	2,813	4,341	
6,044	1,747	716	61	1,536	367	70	53	3,722	1,266	517	443	9,937	15,075	2
3,558	984	277	28	526	132	36	21	2,719	803	260	191	6,379	9,674	
2,486	763	439	33	1,010	235	34	32	1,003	463	257	252	3,558	5,401	
6,195	1,537	920	48	1,752	370	116	146	3,407	973	405	198	8,172	12,176	3
2,733	1,082	518	44	805	272	106	102	1,304	664	127	134	3,024	4,562	
3,462	455	402	4	947	98	10	44	2,103	309	278	64	5,148	7,614	
4,102	1,597	922	99	987	632	27	17	2,166	849	276	346	4,086	6,416	4
2,953	1,121	753	63	733	450	15	9	1,452	599	145	186	2,905	4,565	
1,149	476	169	36	254	182	12	8	714	250	131	160	1,181	1,851	
3,571	1,379	624	42	697	277	71	43	2,179	1,017	219	268	3,813	5,552	5
3,571	1,379	624	42	697	277	71	43	2,179	1,017	219	268	3,813	5,552	
2,448	884	296	10	535	129	24	9	1,593	736	207	98	4,303	6,183	6
2,448	884	296	10	535	129	24	9	1,593	736	207	98	4,303	6,183	
1,513	511	218	5	422	91	17	4	856	411	88	66	2,347	3,455	
935	373	78	5	113	38	7	5	737	325	119	32	1,956	2,728	
3,857	1,008	783	62	1,165	404	77	29	1,832	513	138	148	4,253	6,728	7
3,857	1,008	783	62	1,165	404	77	29	1,832	513	138	148	4,253	6,728	
51,158	26,373	8,927	1,216	9,071	3,617	775	711	32,385	20,829	2,071	3,204	63,392	88,332	
5,261	2,103	601	38	1,124	370	94	51	3,442	1,644	265	313	6,013	8,621	1
1,467	594	259	16	457	113	28	15	723	450	38	22	1,736	2,626	
3,794	1,509	342	22	667	257	66	36	2,719	1,194	227	291	4,277	5,995	
1,968	912	395	86	725	408	16	7	832	411	87	273	1,769	2,605	2
1,968	912	395	86	725	408	16	7	832	411	87	273	1,769	2,605	
5,265	2,236	542	46	355	110	130	39	4,238	2,041	216	386	5,327	7,872	3
2,215	1,014	214	16	163	59	66	15	1,772	924	52	140	2,311	3,313	
982	417	180	16	119	37	11	8	672	356	5	24	999	1,542	
2,068	805	148	14	73	14	53	16	1,794	761	159	222	2,017	3,017	
2,574	1,204	544	84	381	183	34	40	1,615	897	43	89	2,632	3,823	4
2,574	1,204	544	84	381	183	34	40	1,615	897	43	89	2,632	3,823	
5,560	2,220	887	103	892	298	53	157	3,728	1,662	400	317	8,369	12,055	5
1,928	834	479	74	387	135	21	50	1,041	575	119	153	3,117	4,415	
3,632	1,386	408	29	505	163	32	107	2,687	1,087	281	164	5,252	7,640	

106/476—22

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK AND PANCHAYAT

(Development Block and Panchayat

Sl. No.	Development Block Panchayat	Area in sq. km.	*No. of occupied residential houses	**No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population) Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literates M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MANJESHWAR—*concld.*												
6	**Madhur Panchayat**	**26·04**	**3,008**	**3,060**	**18,493**	**9,360**	**9.133**	**663**	**620**	**129**	**121**	**5,627**	**3,998**
	Kudlu Village (Part)	10·53	1,691	1,723	10,275	5,173	5,102	314	290	16	20	3,249	2,385
	Siribagilu Desom	5·56	466	475	2,823	1,397	1,426	82	84	15	20	756	481
	Kudlu Desom (Part)	4·97	1,225	1,248	7,452	3,776	3.676	232	206	1	..	2,493	1,904
	Madhur Village	15·51	1,317	1,337	8,218	4,187	4,031	352	330	113	101	2,378	1,613
7	**Mangalpady Panchayat**	**36·30**	**5,034**	**5,104**	**30,013**	**14,012**	**16,001**	**1,003**	**1,000**	**93**	**89**	**8,633**	**6,815**
	Uppala Village	18·49	3,379	3,420	20.178	9,417	10,761	666	651	42	35	5,997	4,988
	Ichlangod Village	17·81	1,655	1,684	9,835	4,595	5,240	337	349	51	54	2,636	1,827
8	**Manjeshwar Panchayat**	**24·40**	**3,946**	**4,072**	**26,476**	**13,074**	**13,402**	**604**	**625**	**147**	**140**	**8,719**	**5,936**
	Kunjathur Village	12·65	2,028	2,099	13,336	6,579	6,757	263	259	128	120	4,621	3,241
	Hosbettu Village	11·75	1,918	1 973	13,140	6,495	6,645	341	366	19	20	4,098	2,695
9	**Meenja Panchayat**	**44·91**	**2,351**	**2,434**	**15,189**	**7,528**	**7,661**	**452**	**390**	**67**	**49**	**4,797**	**2,994**
	Meenja Village	24·31	1,144	1,205	7,331	3,689	3,642	120	104	55	38	2,345	1,430
	Kadambar Village	20·60	1.207	1,229	7,858	3,839	4,019	332	286	12	11	2,452	1,564
10	**Paivalike Panchayat**	**72·50**	**3,651**	**3,718**	**23,277**	**11,679**	**11,598**	**747**	**739**	**897**	**800**	**7,340**	**4,719**
	Paivalike Village	25·39	1,311	1,353	8,459	4,202	4,257	233	234	170	145	2,584	1,668
	Kayyar Village	22·62	1,076	1,101	6,841	3,401	3,440	190	182	145	114	2,054	1,361
	Bayar Village	24·49	1,264	1,264	7,977	4,076	3,901	324	323	582	541	2,702	1,690
11	**Puthige Panchayat**	**39·61**	**2,053**	**2,068**	**13,041**	**6,521**	**6,520**	**460**	**429**	**378**	**364**	**3,962**	**2,653**
	Badoor Village	19·98	1,263	1,267	8,054	4,067	3,987	184	157	313	302	2,446	1,566
	Ednad Village	19·63	790	801	4,987	2,454	2,533	276	272	65	62	1,516	1,087
12	**Vorkadi Panchayat**	**45·41**	**2,637**	**2,690**	**17,263**	**8,698**	**8,565**	**259**	**226**	**273**	**249**	**5,310**	**3,137**
	Vorkadi Village	22·66	1,419	1,460	9.008	4,503	4,505	125	119	25	23	2,789	1,834
	Kodlamogaru Village	22·75	1,218	1,230	8,255	4,195	4,060	134	107	248	226	2,521	1,303
	NILESHWAR	414·37	32,785	33,393	197,928	96,701	101,227	7,032	7,097	75	67	67,276	55,736
1	**Cheemeni Panchayat**	**72·70**	**3,323**	**3,342**	**17,442**	**8,583**	**8,859**	**386**	**374**	**3**	**2**	**6,023**	**4,561**
	Kayyur Village	35·70	2,209	2,217	11,231	5,524	5.707	195	190	..	1	3,948	2,986
	Cheemeni Village	37·00	1.114	1,125	6,211	3,059	3,152	191	184	3	1	2,075	1,575
2	**Cheruvathur Pauchayat**	**18·37**	**3,302**	**3,392**	**20,573**	**9,919**	**10,654**	**484**	**513**	..	..	**6,683**	**5,237**
	Cheruvathur Village	18·37	3.302	3.392	20.573	9,919	10,654	484	513	..	..	6,683	5,237
3	**East Eleri Panchayat**	**62·52**	**3,499**	**3,544**	**20,127**	**10,249**	**9,878**	**738**	**624**	**11**	**6**	**7,817**	**7,016**
	Eleri East Village	62·52	3.499	3,544	20,127	10,249	9,878	738	624	11	6	7,817	7,016
4	**Kinanur Karindalam Panchayat**	**77·49**	**3,370**	**3,388**	**18,144**	**9,080**	**9,064**	**1,110**	**1,112**	**7**	**5**	**5,815**	**4,283**
	Kinanur Village	53·58	2,372	2,390	12,860	6,487	6.373	875	860	7	5	4,173	3,075
	Karindalam Village	23·91	998	998	5,284	2,593	2,691	235	252	..	..	1,642	1,208
5	**Nileshwar Panchayat**	**26·23**	**5,197**	**5,348**	**31,528**	**15,220**	**16,308**	**539**	**589**	**24**	**25**	**10,761**	**8,836**
	Nileshwar Village	26·23	5,197	5.348	31.528	15,220	16,308	539	589	24	25	10,761	8,836
6	**Padne Panchayat**	**13·39**	**1,715**	**1,737**	**11,447**	**5,504**	**5,943**	**396**	**418**	..	**3**	**3,415**	**2,751**
	Padne Village (Part)	..	1.715	1,737	11,447	5.504	5.943	396	418	..	3	3,415	2,751
	Padne Desom (Part)	..	800	822	5.835	2.817	3,018	117	125	..	3	1,560	1,213
	Udenur Desom (Part)	..	915	915	5,612	2,687	2,925	279	293	..	..	1,855	1,538
7	**Pilicode Panchayat**	**26·77**	**3,180**	**3,214**	**17,964**	**8,589**	**9,375**	**429**	**475**	..	..	**6,107**	**5,228**
	Kodakkat Village	16·82	1.384	1,399	7,307	3,545	3.762	310	331	..	..	2,453	2,075
	Pilicode Village	9·95	1,796	1 815	10,657	5,044	5,613	119	144	..	..	3,654	3,153
8	**Trikkarippur Panchayat**	**23·31**	**3,697**	**3,775**	**26,694**	**12,620**	**14,074**	**828**	**876**	..	..	**9,223**	**8,324**
	Trikkarippur North Village	9·03	1,686	1,708	12,409	5,996	6,413	357	342	..	..	4,314	3,596
	Trikkarippur South Village (Part)	..	2,011	2,067	14,285	6,624	7,661	471	534	..	..	4,909	4,728
	Trikkarippur South Desom (Part)	..	2,011	2,067	14,285	6,624	7,661	471	534	..	..	4,909	4,728
9	**Valiyaparamba Panchayat**	**16·14**	**1,601**	**1,723**	**11.723**	**5,464**	**6,259**	**342**	**380**	..	..	**3,585**	**3,292**
	Padne Village (Part)	..	1,231	1,352	9,131	4,238	4,893	282	303	..	..	2,713	2,147
	Padne Desom (Part)	..	914	1,035	7,205	3,327	3.878	262	282	..	..	2,054	1,858
	Udenur Desom (Part)	..	317	317	1,926	911	1,015	20	21	..	..	664	589
	Trikkarippur South Village (Part)	..	370	371	2,592	1,226	1,366	60	77	..	..	867	845
	Trikkarippur Desom (Part)	..	370	371	2,592	1,226	1,366	60	77	..	..	867	845
10	**West Eleri Panchayat**	**77·45**	**3,901**	**3,930**	**22,286**	**11,473**	**10,813**	**1,780**	**1,736**	**30**	**26**	**7,847**	**6,208**
	Eleri West Village	77·45	3,901	3,930	22,286	11,473	10,813	1,780	1,736	30	26	7,847	6,208

* Includes those occupied by institutional households.

** Include houseless and institutional households.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

is arranged in alphabetical order)

Main workers														
Total		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		Other workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Sl. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
4,024	1,700	695	40	960	286	97	17	2,272	1,357	103	185	5,233	7,248	6
2,279	1,096	280	24	210	·82	79	12	1,710	978	61	137	2,833	3,869	
596	216	214	19	104	12	12	6	266	179	44	81	757	1,129	
1,683	880	66	5	106	70	67	6	1,444	799	17	56	2,076	2,740	
1,745	604	415	16	750	204	18	'5	562	379	42	48	2,400	3,379	
4,806	2,494	722	99	778	435	67	94	3,239	1,866	229	362	8,977	13,145	7
3,118	1,538	381	64	352	234	29	81	2,356	1,159	145	155	6,154	9,068	
1,688	956	341	35	426	201	38	13	883	707	84	207	2,823	4,077	
5,480	3,463	526	91	608	329	90	156	4,256	2,887	153	221	7,441	9,718	8
2,783	1,940	246	43	283	179	43	151	2,211	1,567	44	89	3,752	4,728	
2,697	1,523	280	48	325	150	47	5	2,045	1,320	109	132	3,689	4,990	
3,601	2,610	978	148	751	326	79	24	1,793	2,112	45	178	3,882	4,873	9
1,863	1,143	416	48	339	101	61	19	1,047	975	25	89	1,801	2,410	
1,738	1,467	562	100	412	225	18	5	746	1,137	20	89	2.081	2,463	
5,348	2,856	930	86	863	139	61	76	3,494	2,555	218	262	6,113	8,480	10
1,835	1,001	360	27	533	67	19	41	923	866	73	60	2.294	3,196	
1,514	811	293	18	293	63	19	15	909	715	85	161	1 802	2,468	
1,999	1,044	277	41	37	9	23	20	1,662	·974	60	41	2,017	2,816	
3,150	1,394	870	61	887	308	21	37	1,372	988	119	192	3,252	4,934	11
1,888	762	652	42	489	134	2	37	745	549	94	121	2,085	3,104	
1 262	632	218	19	398	174	19	..	627	439	25	71	1,167	1,830	
4,121	3,181	1,237	334	747	425	33	13	2,104	2,409	193	426	4,384	4,958	12
2,176	1,764	533	118	436	299	17	9	1 190	1,338	79	169	2,248	2,572	
1,945	1,417	704	216	311	126	16	4	914	1,071	114	257	2,136	2,386	
39,768	16,964	6,592	1,409	9,449	9,483	409	414	23,318	5,658	3.930	5,128	53,003	79,135	
3·724	2,253	658	358	1,353	1,375	50	39	1,663	481	443	673	4,416	5,933	1
2,361	1,537	373	267	795	941	41	37	1,152	292	328	498	2,835	3,672	
1,363	716	285	91	558	434	9	2	511	189	115	175	1,581	2,261	
3,847	1,973	179	51	432	696	10	21	3,226	1,205	535	470	5,537	8,211	2
3,847	1,973	179	51	432	696	10	21	3,226	1,205	535	470	5,537	8,211	
4,825	914	1,888	100	1,124	616	26	10	1,787	188	294	469	5,130	8,495	3
4,825	914	1,888	100	1,124	616	26	10	1,787	188	294	469	5,130	8,495	
3,972	1,440	698	104	1,542	954	26	5	1,706	377	580	534	4,528	7,090	4
2,846	956	514	49	974	589	22	5	1,336	313	339	344	3,302	5.073	
1,126	484	184	55	568	365	4	..	370	64	241	190	1,226	2,017	
6,295	2,591	328	83	886	1,088	96	89	4,985	1,331	452	612	8,473	13,105	5
6,295	2,591	328	83	886	1,088	96	89	4,985	1,331	452	612	8,473	13 105	
2,301	1,288	157	47	493	944	10	2	1,641	295	119	208	3,084	4,447	6
2,301	1,288	157	47	493	944	10	2	1,641	295	119	208	3,084	4,447	
1,212	595	89	16	148	416	1	1	974	162	42	134	1,563	2,289	
1,089	693	68	31	345	528	9	1	667	133	77	74	1,521	2,158	
3,635	2,337	540	361	666	1,161	89	177	2,340	638	393	786	4,561	6,252	7
1,488	903	217	171	291	463	50	69	930	200	174	324	1,883	2,535	
2,147	1,434	323	190	375	698	39	108	1,410	438	219	462	2,678	3,717	
4,183	1,972	381	214	713	1,117	68	58	3,021	583	431	583	8,006	11,519	8
2,114	1,131	175	103	332	587	27	30	1,580	411	120	142	3,762	5,140	
2,069	841	206	111	381	530	41	28	1,441	172	311	441	4,244	6.379	
2,069	841	206	111	381	530	41	'28	1,441	172	311	441	4,244	6,379	
1,843	875	148	32	234	486	6	5	1,455	352	212	153	3,409	5,231	9
1,382	616	110	12	190	316	6	5	1,076	283	191	101	2,665	4,176	
1,091	487	88	2	175	297	6	5	822	183	82	48	2,154	3,343	
291	129	22	10	15	19	..	..	254	100	109	53	511	833	
461	259	38	20	44	170	..	..	379	69	21	52	744	1,055	
461	259	38	20	44	170	..	..	379	69	21	52	744	1,055	
5,143	1,321	1,615	59	2,006	1,046	28	8	1,494	208	471	640	5,859	8,852	10
5,143	1,321	1,615	59	2,006	1,046	28	8	1,494	208	471	640	5,859	8,852	

TABLE

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with S.C. mem-bers	Total Scheduled Caste population			Literates			Total main workers			Cultivators		
				Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KASARAGOD DISTRICT	**T**	**11,734**	**65,461**	**32,949**	**32,512**	**19,900**	**12,283**	**7,617**	**27,105**	**15,802**	**11,303**	**408**	**295**	**113**
		R	**11,461**	**64,029**	**32,237**	**31,792**	**19,087**	**11,815**	**7,272**	**26,669**	**15,530**	**11,139**	**407**	**295**	**112**
		U	**273**	**1,432**	**712**	**720**	**813**	**468**	**345**	**436**	**272**	**164**	**1**	**..**	**1**
1	**Kasaragod taluk**	**T**	**5,395**	**30,634**	**15,658**	**14,976**	**9,554**	**6,169**	**3,385**	**13,039**	**7,608**	**5,431**	**112**	**79**	**33**
		R	**5,122**	**29,202**	**14,946**	**14,256**	**8,741**	**5,701**	**3,040**	**12,603**	**7,336**	**5,267**	**111**	**79**	**32**
		U	**273**	**1,432**	**712**	**720**	**813**	**468**	**345**	**436**	**272**	**164**	**1**	**—**	**1**
	Kasaragode (M)	U	273	1,432	712	720	813	468	345	436	272	164	1	—	1
2	**Hosdurg taluk**	**T**	**6,339**	**34,827**	**17,221**	**17,536**	**10,346**	**6,114**	**4,232**	**14,066**	**8,194**	**5,872**	**296**	**216**	**80**
		R	**6,339**	**34,827**	**1,7291**	**17,536**	**10,346**	**6,114**	**4,232**	**14,066**	**8,194**	**5,872**	**296**	**216**	**80**
		U	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..

TABLE

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with S.T. mem-bers	Total Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Total main workers			Cultivators		
				Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KASARAGOD DISTRICT	**T**	**4,159**	**24,565**	**12,477**	**12,088**	**9,194**	**6,038**	**3,156**	**9,745**	**6,137**	**3,603**	**933**	**819**	**114**
		R	**4,133**	**24,471**	**12,425**	**12,046**	**9,157**	**6,012**	**3,145**	**9,717**	**6,114**	**3,603**	**933**	**819**	**114**
		U	**26**	**94**	**52**	**42**	**37**	**26**	**11**	**28**	**23**	**5**	..	..	..
1	**Kasaragod taluk**	**T**	**3,287**	**19,657**	**10,059**	**9,598**	**7,682**	**5,076**	**2,606**	**7,840**	**4,970**	**2,870**	**612**	**550**	**62**
		R	**3,261**	**19,563**	**10,007**	**9,556**	**7,645**	**5,050**	**2,595**	**7,812**	**4,947**	**2,865**	**612**	**550**	**62**
		U	**26**	**94**	**52**	**42**	**37**	**26**	**11**	**28**	**23**	**5**	..	..	..
	Kasaragod (M)	U	26	94	52	42	37	26	11	28	23	5	—	..	..
2	**Hosdurg taluk**	**T**	**872**	**4,908**	**2,418**	**2,490**	**1,512**	**962**	**550**	**1,905**	**1,167**	**738**	**321**	**269**	**52**
		R	**872**	**4,908**	**2,418**	**2,490**	**1,512**	**962**	**550**	**1,905**	**1,167**	**738**	**321**	**269**	**52**
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Main workers															
Agricultural labourers			Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Sl. No
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
16,008	8,838	7,170	566	192	374	10,123	6,477	3,646	2,937	1,109	1,828	35,419	16,038	19,381	
15,978	8,828	7,150	559	188	371	9,725	6,219	3,506	2,832	1,056	1,776	34,528	15,651	18,877	
30	10	20	7	4	3	398	258	140	105	53	52	891	387	504	
6,013	3,435	2,578	187	89	98	6,727	4,005	2,722	1,145	472	673	16,450	7,578	8,872	1
5,983	3,425	2,558	180	85	95	6,329	3,747	2,582	1,040	419	621	15,559	7,191	8,368	
30	10	20	7	4	3	398	258	140	105	53	52	891	387	504	
30	10	20	7	4	3	398	258	140	105	53	52	891	387	504	
9,995	5,403	4,592	379	103	276	3,396	2,472	924	1,792	637	1,155	18,969	8,460	10,509	2
9,995	5,403	4,592	379	103	276	3,396	2,472	924	1,792	637	1,155	18,969	8,460	10,509	
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	

6

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Main workers															
Agricultural labourers			Household industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			Other workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
3,545	2,238	1,307	339	179	160	4,928	2,901	2,027	919	355	564	13,901	5,985	7,916	
3,545	2,238	1,307	333	173	160	4,906	2,884	2,022	906	350	556	13,848	5,961	7,887	
..	..	..	6	6	..	22	17	5	13	5	8	53	24	29	
2,322	1,554	768	329	172	157	4,577	2,694	1,883	667	255	412	11,150	4,834	6,316	1
2,322	1,554	768	323	166	157	4,555	2,694	1,878	654	250	404	11,097	4,810	6,227	
—	..	..	6	6	..	22	17	5	13	5	8	53	24	29	
—	..	...	6	6	..	22	17	5	13	5	8	53	24	29	
1,223	684	539	10	7	3	351	207	144	252	100	152	2,751	1,151	1,600	2
1,223	684	539	10	7	3	351	207	144	252	100	152	2,751	1,151	1,600	
—	—	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF VILLAGES AND DESOMS IN KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Name of Villages and Census Towns are given in block capitals. Villages treated as Census Towns and their constituent desoms treated as wards of census towns are shown with an asterisk (*).

Village/Desom	Code	Page number: Part-A Village/Town Directory	Page number: Part-B Village/Town P.C.A.
1	2	3	4
ADHUR	25	32	60
Adhur	25–2		60
ADOOR	35	32	60
Adoor	35–1		60
AJANOOR	7	36	62
Ajanoor	7–1		62
Angadimogar	14–1		58
Arikady	16–1		58
Badaje	7–2		58
BADOOR	14	32	58
Badoor	14–2		58
Balla	8–1		62
BANDADKA	34	32	60
Bandadka	34–1		60
Bangramanjeshwar	7–3		58
Bare	1–2		62
BAYAR	11	32	58
Bayar	11–1		58
BEDADKA	32	32	60
Bedadka	32–1		60
Bekur	9–4		58
BELA	20	32	60
Bela	20–1		60
Bellur	23–1		60
BELUR	11	36	62
Belur	11–2		62
BOMBRANA	16	32	58
Bombrana	16–2		58
CHEEMENI	21	36	62
Cheemeni	21–1		62
Cheemeni II	20–2		62
Chemnad	28–1		60
CHENGALA	27	32	60
Chengala	27–2		60
CHERUVATHUR	18	36	62
Cheruvathur	18–1		62
Chippar	4–2		58
CHITHARI	4	36	62
Chithari	4–1		62
DELAMPADY	36	32	60
Delampady	36–1		60
EDNAD	15	32	58
Ednad	15–2		58
ELERI EAST	14	36	62
Eleri East	14–1		62
ELERI WEST	15	36	62
Eleri West	15–1		62
ENMAKAJE	12	32	58
Enmakaje	12–1		58
Herur	9–5		58
HOSBETTU	7	32	58
Hosbettu	7–1		58
HOSDURG	8	36	62
Hosdurg	8–2		62
Ichlampady	17–1		58
ICHLANGODE	9	32	58
Ichlangode	9–2		58
KADAMBAR	6	32	58
Kadambar	6–1		58
KALANAD	28	32	60
Kalnad	28–2		60
Kaliyoor	5–1		58
KANHANGAD	9	36	62
Kanhangad	9–1		62
Kannur	15–1		58
Karadka	25–1		60
KARINDALAM	20	36	62
Karindalam	20–1		62
Katukukke	22–1		60
KAYYAR	10	32	58
Kayyar	10–1		58
KAYYUR	19	36	62
Kayyur	19–2		62
Keekan	3–2		62
Kidooru	16–4		58
Kilayikode	19–1		62
KINANUR	16	36	62
Kinanur	16–1		62
KODAKKAT	22	36	62
Kodakkat	22–1		62
Kodibail	8–3		58

Village/Desom	Code	Page number: Part-A Village/Town Directory	Page number: Part-B Village/Town P.C.A.
1	2	3	4
KODLAMOGARU	3	32	58
Kodlamogaru	3–1		58
Kodoth	11–1		62
KOIPADY	17	32	58
Koipady	17–2		58
KOLATHUR	31	32	60
Kolathur	31–1		60
Koliyoor	5–2		58
Kubanur	9–3		58
Kudalmerkala	10–2		58
KUDLU	18	32	60
Kudlu	18–3		60
Kuloor	6–4		58
KUMBDAJE	24	32	60
Kumbdaje	24–2		60
KUNJATHUR	1	32	58
Kunjathur	1–1		58
KUTTIKOLE	33	32	60
Kuttikkole	33–1		60
MADHUR	19	32	60
Madhur	19–2		60
MADIKKAI	10	36	62
Madikkai	10–1		62
MAIRE	13	32	58
Maire	13–1		58
Majibail	6–2		58
MALOTH	13	36	62
Maloth	13–1		62
Mangalpady	8–4		58
Maniyat	23–2		62
MEENJA	5	32	58
Meenja	5–4		58
Mogral	17–3		58
Moodambail	6–3		58
Mugu	14–3		58
Mulinja	8–2		58
MULIYAR	30	32	60
Muliyar	30–1		60
Muttathody	27–1		60
Nekraje	26–2		60
NETTANIGE	23	32	60
Nettanige	23–2		60
NILESHWAR	17	36	62
Nileshwar	17–1		62
PADI	26	32	60
Padi	26–1		60
PADNE	24	36	62
Padne	24–1		62
PADRE	22	32	60
Padre	22–2		60
PAIVALIKE	4	32	58
Paivalike	4–1		58
Pallikkara	1–3		62
PALLIKKARA	3	36	62
Pallikkara	3–1		62
PANATHADY	12	36	62
Panathady	12–1		62
PANAYAL	2	36	62
Panayal	2–1		62
Pathur	3–2		58
Patla	19–1		60
Pavoor	2–1		58
PERDALA	21	32	60
Perdala	21–1		60
PERIYE	5	36	62
Periye	5–1		62
Perumbala	29–1		60
PILICODE	23	36	62
Pilicode	23–1		62
Pudukai	9–2		62
PULLUR	6	36	62
Pullur	6–1		62
Puthige	15–3		58
Puthur	18–1		60
Shiribagilu	18–2		60
Shiriya	9–1		58
Thalakala	5–3		58
THEKKIL	29	32	60
Thekkil	29–2		60
Thimiri	19–3		62
TRIKKARIPPUR NORTH	25	36	62
Trikkarippur North	25–1		62
TRIKKARIPPUR SOUTH	26	36	62
Trikkarippur South	26–1		62
Ubrangala	24–1		60
Udenur	24–2		62
UDMA	1	36	62
Udma	1–1		62
Udyavar	1–2		58
Ujarulvaru	16–3		58
UPPALA	8	32	58
Uppala	8–1		58
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